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Southeast Asia Report



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1 April 1985

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

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AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

'OUTSIDE ELEMENTS' IN NEW CALEDONIA--The Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, has warned about the danger of what he called outside elements becoming involved in moves toward decolonization in New Caledonia. Mr Hawke made his remark at the lunch at Parliament House in Canberra honoring the visit of the president of Vanuatu, Mr Sokomanu. Mr Hawke said Australia and Vanuatu shared the concern of other members of the South Pacific Forum that the decolonization process be successfully completed in the French territory of New Caledonia. He said it would be to the detriment of all member countries if elements outside the region were able to intrude and destabilize the already volatile situation there. Mr Sokomanu and his wife are making a 5-day visit to Australia. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 13 Mar 85] BK131409

PRC AGRICULTURE MINISTER PLANS VISIT--China's minister of agriculture and other senior officials will visit Australia later this month. During their week-long visit, the minister, Mr He Kang, and his colleagues will see a large amount of Australian agricultural activity, including the handling of wool, grain, fruits and vegetables, and sugar products. Australia's minister for primary industry, Mr Kerin, described the visit as very timely, reflecting the substantial process that had been made in the agricultural relations between China and Australia. Mr Kerin said this process was exemplified by the agricultural cooperation agreement, which both countries had signed last year in Beijing. The Australian minister said Mr He Kang had featured prominently in rapid advances made in recent years in modernizing China's agriculture. Mr Kerin expressed his pleasure at the continuing high-level contacts with China and observed that Mr He's visit preceded that of China's Communist Party leader, Mr Hu Yaobang, in April. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 2 Mar 85] BK021123

PEACOCK 'BLUNT' ON NEW ZEALAND--The Federal Opposition Leader, Mr Peacock, has urged the government to be blunt with New Zealand over its antinuclear ships policy. Mr Peacock says the Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, is not paying attention to what he called Australia's most fundamental treaty. Mr Peacock said that if Mr Hawke were concerned about Australia he would be doing all he could to bring life back into the ANZUS treaty, which links Australia, New Zealand, and America. The opposition leader said the (?present state) of the treaty could have been avoided if Australia lined up with the United States to put pressure on the New Zealand Government. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 10 Mar 85] BK100724

PRC QUARANTINE AGREEMENT--A new quarantine agreement with China means Australia will be the first country to export cattle and sheep embryos to that country. Radio Australia's correspondent in Beijing, Helene Chang, said the new agreement was reached after 3 days of talks in China's capital. She said that according to the directors of Australia's Bureau of Animal Health, Dr Bill Gee, the quarantine agreement opened up the way for Australia to export live cattle and sheep, poultry, pigs, and goats, as well as sheep and cattle embryos. [Excerpt] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 28 Feb 85] BK040240

INDONESIAN FISHERMAN HELD--A total of 36 Indonesian fisherman were expected to be held in Darwin harbor aboard their boats by this afternoon after being apprehended by Australian authorities. A Radio Australia correspondent in Darwin said the Fisheries Department has had to supply the fishermen with food to supplement the only food they carried--rice. The men are from four fishing boats apprehended in Australian waters over the past 3 days. An air force and navy exercise observed about 24 boats fishing in Australian waters most of which sailed north after patrol boats closed in. The fishermen are being held in Darwin harbor for quarantine procedures. The penalties for illegally fishing in Australian waters include the seizure of boats and catch, large fines, or imprisonment. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 3 Mar 85] BK040240

GUIDED MISSILE FRIGATES--Work on the first of two FF-G class guided missile frigates to be built in Australia will begin next week at Melbourne's Williamstown dockyard. The defense minister, Mr Beazley, said the project marks the renewal of this type of shipbuilding in Australia after a gap of almost 20 years. The first of the new ships is due for delivery to the navy in mid-1991, with the second about 2 years later. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1 Mar 85] BK140240

CSO: 4200/635

1 April 1985

CAMBODIA

KPRP CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETES 25TH PCF CONGRESS

BK260547 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Text] The KPRP Central Committee sent a message of greetings to the 25th French Communist Party [PCF] Congress which took place recently in Paris. The message stressed: The KPRP Central Committee is glad to extend to the 25th Congress of the glorious PCF, to all French communists, and to all French workers its most cordial and fraternal regards. The PCF, with Comrade Georges Marchais as chairman, has a long history of struggle and is known for its militant actions against the monopoly capitalists and imperialists, for an improvement in the people's living standards, and for democracy and socialism.

We follow with great attention and highly appreciate all activities of the revolutionary struggle of the PCF which plays an important role in France's political life and which actively contributes to the international communist and workers' movement against the warmongering policy of colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism, and the arms race in defense of peace in Europe and the world.

On this occasion, we would like also to express profound thanks to the PCF and the French workers and people for their consistent support and assistance to the just and authentic revolutionary cause and rebirth of the PRK.

We are confident that the relations of friendship, traditional solidarity, and mutually beneficial cooperation between our two parties and peoples will further develop.

We take this solemn opportunity to once again express to the PCF and the French workers and people our fraternal salutations and sincere greetings. We wish the congress a brilliant success.

CSO: 4212/48

CAMBODIA

CHAN VEN GREET'S SRV AMITY TREATY ANNIVERSARY

BK181105 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0458 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 18 Feb (SPK)--Chan Ven, chairman of the Cambodia-Vietnam Friendship Association, sent to his Vietnamese counterpart Pham Trong Tue a message of warm greetings on the 6th anniversary of the Cambodia-Vietnam Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation (18 February).

Chan Ven said that under the leadership of the KPRP the Cambodian people heartily rejoice at the wonderful development of the special relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between Cambodia and Vietnam, which contributes to the defense and construction of socialism in each respective country.

He stressed: Under the enlightened leadership of the CPV, the Vietnamese people have won brilliant successes in their struggle against aggression committed by Chinese expansionism-hegemonism working in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary traitors, thus safeguarding the national independence and contributing to the building of material and technical foundations of socialism in their fatherland. Despite difficulties, the Vietnamese party, government, and people have brought an all-out moral and material assistance to the other fraternal Indochinese countries, particularly to Cambodia in its revival he added.

Chan Ven expressed the profound gratitude of the Cambodian people as a whole to the Vietnamese party, government, and people for their assistance and other activities to the cause of socialist revolution in Cambodia. He also thanked Vietnamese families whose children were on proletarian internationalist mission for the cause of the Cambodian people and wished for the perpetuity of the relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation among the three Indochinese countries, particularly between Cambodia and Vietnam.

CSO: 4219/43

CLANDESTINE RADIOS REPORT RECENT BATTLEFIELD ACTIVITIES

Kralanh District Seat Destroyed

BK200352 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Excerpts] On the night of 12 February, our National Army launched a two-pronged attack and destroyed Kralanh District seat, Siem Reap Province. The first prong attacked the district office from the east, the second from the south.

After 20 minutes of fighting, we killed 8 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 12 others. We destroyed 20 assorted weapons, 8 military barracks, 1 C-25 radio, 1 typewriter, 1 motorcycle, and a quantity of military materiel and seized 3 AK-54's, 2 carbines, 7 AR-15's, 1 12.8 gun, 2,320 rounds of AK ammunition, 7 B-40 rockets, 500 rounds of Goryunov ammunition, 5 crates of 12.8 ammunition, 1 telephone, 5 bicycles, and some military materiel.

Our National Army attacked Chhnok Tru township, Tonle Sap battlefield [Kompong Chhnang Province], on 16 February. After 30 minutes of fighting, we completely liberated and occupied this township. We killed two Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded three others. We destroyed 3 AR-15's, 20 trenches, 12 military barracks, 10 motorboats, 1 commune office, and a quantity of military materiel and seized 3 AR-15's and some ammunition and military materiel.

Our National Army attacked and liberated Ph'av township in Kompong Cham Province for the second time on 15 February. We killed four Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded seven others. The remainder of the Vietnamese troops were routed. We destroyed two office buildings and two motorcycles.

A Vietnamese enemy T-54 tank was blown up and set on fire by our mines in an area between (Heng Dan) and O Kruos, Sisophon-south of Route 5 battlefield, on 11 February. Ten [number as heard] Vietnamese enemy soldiers on this tank were all killed.

SRV Trucks, Tanks Destroyed

BK230249 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Battle report from various battlefields]

[Excerpt] Northwest Phnom Penh battlefield: On 18 February, we destroyed the railway tracks near Bat Doeng station in Oudong District [Kompong Speu Province] at 15 places for a total length of 360 meters.

Leach Khang Lech battlefield: On 20 February, we ambushed a convoy of 20 Vietnamese trucks carrying troops from Anlung Reap to Peam Prus [Pursat Province] east of Stoeng Bat. We destroyed 5 trucks; 30 Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 25 others wounded. We also destroyed two B-40 rocket launchers, six AK's, and some war materiel.

South Sisophon battlefield: On 17 February, two Vietnamese tanks were destroyed by our mines at (Srah Chan Kiri) and (Chumrum Chambak). Six Vietnamese soldiers inside the tanks were killed and eight others wounded.

Vietnamese Battalion Ambushed

BK230318 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] On 19 February, our National Army ambushed a Vietnamese battalion west of hill 492 on Koh Kong Leu battlefield [Koh Kong Province]. We killed 21 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 40 others for a total of 61 casualties. We also seized 5 AK's, 70 hand grenades, 80 60-mm mortar shells, 30 Soviet mines, 20 bundles of goods, 30 hammocks, and some war materiel.

Dambe District Seat 'Liberated'

BK240438 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 23 Feb 85

[Report from various battlefields]

[Excerpt] Kompong Cham battlefield: On 18 February, our National Army launched a three-pronged attack against Dambe District seat in Kompong Cham Province. The first prong attacked the battalion position; the second attacked the district office; and the third attacked the quarters of Vietnamese experts. After a 30-minute battle, we completely liberated this district seat. As a result:

1. We killed 41 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 37 others. Among those killed were a captain, a lieutenant, and a sublieutenant. We destroyed a 60-mm mortar, a 12.7-mm machinegun, 2 Goryunov machineguns, 18 RPD's, 6 B-40 and 4 B-41 rocket launchers, 10 AR-15's, 62 AK's, 50 SKS's, 3 carbines, an M-30 machinegun, 2 M-79's, 4 2-watt telegraphic machines, a C-25 radio,

32 barracks, 3 generators, a sawmill, 6 motorcycles, 2 cars, a tractor, 8 bicycles, 2 arms depots, a paddy stock containing 1,000 sacks of paddy, a rice stock containing 140 sacks of rice, a district office building, 5 Vietnamese experts' houses, a sawmill building, and some war materiel.

2. We seized a 60-mm mortar, a 12.7-mm machinegun, a Goryunov machinegun, an RPD, 5 B-40 rocket launchers, 9 AK's, 5 SKS's, 17 AR-15's, 8 carbines, 3 pistols, 10 cases of AK ammunition, 3 cases of AR-15 ammunition, a case of Goryunov machinegun ammunition, 120 B-40 rockets, 60 bundles of cloth, 15 bicycles, 2 typewriters, 2 maps, and some military materiel. We freed 70 people who were imprisoned by the Vietnamese enemy.

East Battambang battlefield: On 14 February, we destroyed the railroad tracks at Reang Kerei at five places with a total length of 200 meters. Also on 14 February, we attacked a Vietnamese commune office at Reang Kerei [Battambang Province]. We killed or wounded a number of Vietnamese enemy soldiers; destroyed a commune office building, a barrack, three trenches, and some materiel; seized a carbine; and liberated five villages: Reang Kraol, Reang Russei, O Kambot, Prey Svay, and Prey Totoeng.

North Battambang battlefield: On the night of 20 February, we attacked and liberated a Vietnamese commune office at Chrouy Sdau Khang Cheung. After a 15-minute battle, we completely liberated this commune office. We killed two Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded three others. We destroyed three commune office buildings, six trenches, two ricemills, and some war materiel. We seized an AK and liberated five villages: Boeng Pring, Chrouy Sdau, Nikom Khnong, Nikom Krau, and Nikom Kandal.

7 Villages 'Liberated'

BK250253 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 24 Feb 85

[Excerpt] We attacked and liberated the Vietnamese enemy's commune office at Ampil Toek commune, Tonle Sap battlefield, Kompong Tralach District [Kompong Chhnang Province] on 11 February.

We killed or wounded a number of Vietnamese enemy soldiers; destroyed an AK, an AR-15, a commune office, and a quantity of military materiel; and liberated seven villages: Ampil Toek, Stoeng Snguot, Omal, Khla Krohim, Bek Chan, K'ek Pong, and Kbal Kaoh.

Attacks Described

BK260418 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Our National Army launched a three-prong attack against Chhnok Chreou township, Kang Meas District, Kompong Cham Province, on 19 February. The first prong was directed against Chhnok Chreou township, the second against Angkor Ban commune office on the river, and the third against Sokong commune office.

After 30 minutes of fighting, we completely liberated Chhnok Chreou township, Angkor Ban commune office, and Sokong commune office. We killed 15 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 20 others; destroyed 4 M-79's, 2 commune offices, 30 trenches, 30 military barracks, 5 rice milling machines, 30 sacks of rice, 20 sacks of paddy, 1 map, and a quantity of military materiel; seized some weapons, ammunition, and military materiel; and liberated 15 villages: Angkor Ban Ti Pram Muoy, Angkor Ban To Pram Pi, Angkor Ban Ti Pram Bei, Angkor Ban Pram Buon, Kaoh Ta Ngo Ti Muoy, Kaoh Ta Ngo Ti Pi, Kaoh Ta Ngo Ti Bei, Boeng Sang Khang Ket, Boeng Sang Khang Lech, Kdei, Soken, Boeng Trav, Prek Kruos, Anlung Ak Khang Lech, and Anlung Ak Khang Ket.

Our National Army attacked and destroyed the Vietnamese enemy's district office in Baribo District, Kompong Chhnang Province, on the night of 21 February. We killed seven Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded nine others; destroyed two district office buildings, six military barracks, six trenches, and a quantity of military materiel, and seized some ammunition and military materiel.

We attacked the Vietnamese enemy's commune office at Sralau commune, Baray District, Kompong Thom Province, on 19 February.

After 30 minutes of fighting, we completely liberated this commune office. We killed two Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded three others; destroyed two AK's, two AR-15's, a commune office building, two military barracks, five trenches, and a quantity of military materiel; seized three AR-15's and some military materiel; and liberated nine villages: Toung, Neak Veang, Thmei, Kamchay Mea, Ampil, Smuol, Tuol Pophnea, Koki, and Sralau.

We attacked the Vietnamese enemy's commune office at Khna Totoeng commune, Bakan District, Moung-Pursat battlefield, Pursat Province, on 20 February. After 15 minutes of fighting, we completely occupied this commune office. We killed 3 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 3 others; destroyed 1 commune office building, 5 trenches, 2 Vietnamese experts' houses, 5 military barracks, 1 rice milling machine, 5 bicycles, 1 motorcycle, 50 sacks of paddy, 10 sacks of rice, and a quantity of military materiel; seized 1 AK, 10 hand grenades, 1 map, and some military materiel; and liberated 5 villages: Khna Totoeng, Kaoh Svay, Kaoh Krabei, Bak Mek, and Damnak Thlung.

2 Kompong Speu Villages 'Liberated'

BK280325 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] On the night of 22 February, our National Army attacked the Phnum Srouch district town, located at Trapeang Kraloeng, and the Tang Sya commune office in Kompong Speu Province. We launched this attack in four prongs--the first was directed at the district town and the living quarters of the Vietnamese security forces, the second at the Vietnamese company position that forms the district town's defense line, the third at the saw-mill, and the fourth at Tang Sya commune office. The four prongs attacked simultaneously at midnight. After fighting for 1 hour, we gained full control of the four fronts. As a result:

1. We killed 30 Vietnamese soldiers; wounded 41 others; and destroyed 33 assorted guns--1 12.8-mm gun, 15 AK's, 5 [name of gun indistinct], 11 AR-15's, and 1 B-40--2 district office buildings, 3 commune office buildings, 18 barracks, 40 trenches, 3 trucks, 1 jeep, 1 rice milling machine, 1 sawing machine, 2 arms depots filled with assorted weapons, 1 rice storage containing 100 sacks of rice and 20 sacks of paddy, 1 oil depot containing 25,000 liters of fuel oil, 1 C-25 radio set, 1 typewriter, and some war materiel in the district town and office buildings--which were set on fire and burned from the night of 22 February to 24 February.

2. We seized a B-41, a B-40, an M-79, seven AK's, an SKS, a carbine, an M-30, a pistol, and a large quantity of assorted ammunition. We liberated two villages--Kiri Reaksmei and Chramos Phnum.

SRV Commander Killed in Battambang

BK280524 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] On 20 February, our guerrillas ambushed a Vietnamese troop truck and a jeep at O Kanchos on Sisophon-south of Route 5 battlefield [Battambang Province], setting them ablaze. Ten Vietnamese soldiers on the 2 vehicles, including a regiment commander, were killed and 15 others were wounded. We destroyed a pistol, two B-40's, four AK's, two C-25 radio sets, and some war materiel.

Kompong Cham Villages 'Liberated'

BK021821 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] On 26 February, we swept the Vietnamese enemy from Preah Andong village, Preah Andong commune, to (Khpap Ta Nguon) village in Stoeng Trang District, Kompong Cham Province. We killed three Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded four others. We destroyed a ricemill and some military materiel. We liberated three villages: Preah Andong, Prek Sdei, and Prek Tok.

SRV Casualties in Koh Kong

BK021824 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] On 25 February, our National Army and guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese enemy at hill 243 on Koh Kong Leu battlefield [Koh Kong Province], killing 15 and wounding 20. Also on 25 February, our National Army and guerrillas ambushed a Vietnamese company near hill 492, killing 7 and wounding 15. We also seized 5 AK's, 500 rounds of AK ammunition, 10 B-40 rockets, 10 hand grenades, 10 bundles of goods, 5 hammocks, 10 pieces of tent material, 10 pairs of shoes, 30 sets of clothing, and some military materiel. In sum, during these two attacks, we killed or wounded 57 Vietnamese soldiers.

Villages 'Liberated' in Kratie

BK030755 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] On the night of 25 February, we launched a two-pronged attack against the Vietnamese commune offices at Chambak and Russei Kev on the Kratie battlefield. The first prong attacked the commune office at Chambak; the second attacked the commune office at Russei Kev. After a 30-minute battle, we completely liberated these two commune offices. We killed or wounded a number of Vietnamese soldiers and destroyed 3 office buildings, 3 ricemills, a paddy stock containing 100 sacks of paddy, 20 sacks of rice, and a 40-meter bridge. We liberated nine villages: Chrouy Thnal, Chrouy Ampil, Chambak Leu, Chambak Kraom, Chambak Kandal, Russei Kev, Svay Chum, (?Sralau), and (Boeng Krangok).

Attack on Kompong Thom Township

BK040302 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] On 28 February, we launched a three-pronged attack on Krava township in Baray District, Kompong Thom Province. The first prong attacked the township at Krava; the second the Krava commune office; and the third the battalion position forming the defense network for the township and the commune office. After a 3-hour battle, we liberated these three places.

We killed 15 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, including 2 battalion commanders, and wounded 20 others; destroyed 5 B-40 rocket launchers, 3 RPD's, 22 AK's, a machinegun, 2 pistols, a C-46 radio, an ammunition depot which burned for 4 hours, 3 barracks, 63 trenches, a warehouse, a commune office building, 2 ricemills, and some war materiel; seized some ammunition and war materiel; and liberated 8 villages: Krava, Sla Ket, Pongro Li, ROUNG, Prey Roleap, Cha, Leav, and Kompong Sdach.

Attack Against Commune Office

BK030736 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] On 25 February, we launched an attack against a commune office at (Phneay) in Samraong Tong District, Kompong Speu Province, killing or wounding a number of Vietnamese enemy soldiers. We also destroyed a commune office, a trade warehouse, a paddy stock containing 30 sacks of paddy, a rice stock containing 20 sacks of rice, 4 barracks, 5 trenches, and some military materiel. We seized an AR-15, a carbine, and liberated three villages: Krang Snuol, Trapeang, and (?Trapeang Kat).

Railroad Tracks Destroyed

BK030736 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] On the Moung-Pursat battlefield, on 25 February, we destroyed the railroad tracks between Thnal Bat and Svay Don Kev at 20 places with a total length of 556 meters. On 26 February, we destroyed the railroad tracks between O Kreap and Prey Svay at 20 places with a total length of 550 meters. Also on the same day, we destroyed the railroad tracks between Totoeng Thngai and Kamreng stations at 19 places over a total length of 456 meters.

More Tracks Destroyed

BK040420 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] On 28 February, we destroyed the railroad tracks east of Krang Skea on Kompong Chhnang battlefield [Kompong Chhnang Province] at 20 places with a total length of 300 meters. On the same day, we destroyed the railroad tracks north of Tbeng Khpos station in Kompong Tralach District at 4 places with a total length of 75 meters and a 10-meter railway bridge.

Prek Prasap Market Attacked

BK040418 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] On 27 February, we attacked and destroyed Prek Prasap market and township in Prek Prasap District, Kratie Province. We killed 10 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 5 others and destroyed 3 barracks and some war materiel.

SRV Attack in Battambang

BK040424 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] On 27 February, the Vietnamese gathered two companies in an attempt to retake two positions we liberated on 26 February on Samlot battlefield [Battambang Province]. However, the Vietnamese attack was repulsed.

We killed 10 Vietnamese enemies and wounded 19 others; 4 bodies were left on the battlefield. We destroyed 11 AK's, 3 RPD's, a Goryunov machinegun, a machinegun, 2 B-41 and 4 B-40 rocket launchers, and some war materiel, and seized 2 B-40's, an AK, 3,600 rounds of AK ammunition, 2,300 rounds of machinegun ammunition, 15 B-40 and 11 B-41 rockets, 19 hand grenades, 7 mines, 21 canteens, 13 pairs of sandals, and some war materiel.

Tracks in Kampot Destroyed

BK050439 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] On 23 February, our guerrillas destroyed the railroad tracks east of Romeas in Kompong Trach District [Kampot Province] at 8 places with a total length of 210 meters. On 20 February, we destroyed the railroad tracks between Ang Kev and Tani stations in Angkor Chey District at 12 places with a total length of 200 meters. On 25 February, we destroyed the railroad tracks north of Tram Sasar station in Tuk Meas District at 10 places with a total length of 200 meters. On 24 February, we destroyed the railroad tracks west of Trapeang Thom station in Kampot District at 7 places with a total length of 200 meters.

Guerrilla Ambushes 24 Feb-2 Mar

BK050435 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Pailin battlefield: On 1 March, our guerrillas ambushed two Vietnamese trucks moving from Pailin to Dei Kraham. We killed 16 Vietnamese soldiers on the trucks and wounded 21 others. We destroyed 3 B-40 rocket launchers, 10 AK's, and all the materiel inside the trucks.

Samlot battlefield: On 2 March, our forces ambushed and burned a Vietnamese truck carrying soldiers from Samlot District office to O Reang Khen, killing 10 Vietnamese soldiers on the truck. We destroyed five AK's and some war materiel.

North Sisophon battlefield: On 27 February, the Vietnamese enemy gathered a battalion of soldiers from M'kak and (Ta Ma) in an attempt to retake villages we liberated. At Chhuk village, our guerrillas ambushed the Vietnamese soldiers and after a 40-minute battle, killed 12 of them, including a company officer, and wounded 16 others. The remaining soldiers fled back in panic. We destroyed a B-40 rocket launcher, an AK, a 60-mm mortar, and some war materiel. We seized 3 AK's, 500 rounds of AK ammunition, 7 B-40 rockets, 20 60-mm mortar shells, 3 AK cartridge pouches, 9 AK loaders, 12 rucksacks, 12 helmets, and some materiel.

Kampot battlefield: On 24 February, our forces ambushed a Vietnamese company at Phnum Ta Pich in Chhuk District, killing 12 and wounding 8 others; 4 bodies were left on the battlefield. We destroyed some war materiel.

Villages 'Liberated' in North Battambang

BK060304 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] On the night of 2 March, our forces launched an attack against a Vietnamese commune office at Chrey on the North Battambang battlefield,

killing or wounding a number of Vietnamese enemy soldiers. We destroyed a ricemill, 500 sacks of paddy, and some war materiel. We seized 1,500 [word indistinct] of AK ammunition, 10 AK cartridge pouches, 1,000 rounds of AR-15 ammunition, and some war materiel. We liberated six villages: Kouk Dong, Prey Totoeng, Trav, Chrey, (Ta Kes), and Thlong.

SRV 'Division Commander' Killed

BK070036 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Five Vietnamese vehicles moving from Kompong Thom Province to Stoung District on 27 February ran into our ambush when they arrived at Santuk. We set ablaze the five vehicles which included three jeeps. Among the five Vietnamese killed on the vehicles were a commander of Division [Kangpol] 7701, a Kompong Thom provincial chief, and a commander of 71st Battalion. We destroyed 3 pistols and a quantity of war materiel and seized 2 AK's, 2,500 rounds of AK ammunition, a map, a binocular, 3 hammocks, 5 rucksacks, and some secret documents.

11 Villages Taken

BK080006 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] On 6 March, our National Army launched a sweeping attack on the Vietnamese enemy soldiers in the Bavel District town and Kdol commune office on Sisophon-south of Route 5 battlefield [Battambang Province]. After 15 minutes of fighting, we totally freed and took control of this Bavel District town and Kdol commune office. We also liberated 11 villages: Phum Kdol Leu, Kdol Kraom, Pongro, Peam, Tuol Sla, Thmei, Bua, Sang, Sangke Vea, Tuol Krasang, and Reap. We killed two Vietnamese soldiers and wounded three others. We destroyed a truck, a rice milling machine, five barracks, and some war materiel.

At 1000 on the same day, a Vietnamese battalion sallied out of Kompong Chhnang village in an attempt to seize Bavel District town and Kdol commune office from us. We ambushed and routed this Vietnamese battalion. We killed 40 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 9 others. We destroyed 12 AK's, 6 B-40's, an M-79, and some war materiel.

In sum, we killed or wounded 54 Vietnamese soldiers.

Long live our valiant and courageous National Army and people on the Sisophon-south of Route 5 battlefield!

Kompong Cham Battlefield Report

BK100330 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] On the night of 29 [as heard] February, we launched an attack against a Vietnamese commune at Phdau Chum on Kompong Cham battlefield [Kompong Cham Province]. We killed or wounded a number of Vietnamese enemy soldiers; destroyed two commune office buildings, a prison, some war materiel; seized some materiel; and liberated seven villages: Phdau Chum, Veal, Anlung Chrey, Stoeng, (?Thkov), Chheuteal, and (?Phanieng). We also rescued 100 people who were forced to clear forest at Phdau Chum.

Ambush in Pursat Province

BK100328 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] On 5 March, we ambushed a Vietnamese company west of Banteay Pet Sep, Leach battlefield [Pursat Province], killing 14 and wounding 18 Vietnamese soldiers. We destroyed three AK's, an RPD radio, and some war materiel.

Attack on Pursat Provincial Town

BK100040 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] On 7 March, our National Army launched a two-pronged attack against Pursat provincial town. The first prong attacked the company position at the junction of Route 56; the second attacked the company position at Spean Thmar and moved toward the railway station, the market, and the provincial office where the Vietnamese troops are stationed. After a 1-hour battle, we smashed the Vietnamese enemy at these two prongs. As a result:

1. We killed 20 Vietnamese soldiers, including a regiment commander and 2 battalion commanders, and wounded 35 others. We destroyed 3 82-mm and 2 60-mm mortars, 3 12.8-mm machineguns, 20 AK's, 3 M-79's, 4 telephones, 2 C-25 radios, 2 15-watt telegraphic machines, 15 big trenches, 30 small trenches, 4 Vietnamese experts' houses, 75 barracks, a railway station, 2 warehouses, 2 ammunition depots which burned all night, a train locomotive, 14 fully loaded coaches, 20,000 liters of diesel fuel, 20,000 liters of gasoline, and some materiel.

2. We seized 12 AK's, 6 AR-15's, 2 pistols, and some war materiel.

SRV Post in Siem Reap Attacked

BK120633 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] On the night of 5 March, our commandos attacked a Vietnamese enemy battalion position in Anlung Thon village atop Kulen Mountain in Banteay Srei District, Siem Reap battlefield, hitting the target from three directions. The first prong attacked the command post and materiel depots of the Vietnamese enemy; the second attacked the defense networks from the east; and the third attacked the defense networks from the west. After 30 minutes of fighting, we completely liberated and captured the position. We killed 38 Vietnamese soldiers on the spot and wounded 35 others, and destroyed 3 AK's, 3 SK's, 270 trenches, 110 military barracks, and some war materiel. We seized 15 AK's, 12 SK's, 4 B-41's, 12 B-40's, 8 SKS's, 2 pistols, 1 DK-82 support, 1 60-mm mortar support, 1 C-25 field radio, 1 binocular, 1 map, 14,000 rounds of AK ammunition, 400 B-40 rockets, 20 B-41 rockets, 50 DK-82 shells, 25 60-mm mortar shells, 10 hand grenades, 75 AK magazines, 50 belts, 130 water canteens, 180 hammocks, 180 rucksacks, 200 sets of military garments, 30 pairs of shoes, 180 sacks of rice, 30 sacks of salt, and some war materiel.

Anlung Reap Post Attacked

BK120439 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] The National Army launched a two-pronged attack on the command post of the 339th Division at Anlung Reap, Leach battlefield, in the morning of 9 March. The first prong raided the division's command post and the second hit the ammunition depots and car pool of the Vietnamese enemy. We launched the attack simultaneously on both fronts at 0200 in the morning. After 30 minutes of fighting we completely destroyed both targets. As a result, we killed 53 Vietnamese soldiers on the spot and wounded 62 others, and destroyed 2 120-mm cannons, 2 105-mm cannons, 4 37-mm cannons, 2 12.8-mm machineguns, 62 AK's, 45 SK's, 25 AR-15's, 2 heavy machineguns, 2 RPD's, 2 B-40's, 2 Goryunovs, an ammunition depot, 2 mine depots, 5 TNT depots, 500 mines, a truck tire warehouse, a military garment and hammock warehouse, 3 materials warehouses, gas masks depot, 2 rice depots with 500 sacks of rice, 20 trucks, 13 telephones, 5,000 meters of telephone cable, 5 maps, 5 binoculars, 15,000 liters of fuel oil, 100 trenches, 120 military barracks, and a quantity of war materiel. We seized 12 AK's, 1 B-40, 1 SK, 1 carbine, 20 B-40 rockets, 2,000 rounds of AK ammunition, 2,000 rounds of AR-15 ammunition, 100 hand grenades, 30 AK magazines, 30 hammocks, 30 rucksacks, 5 binoculars, 2 gas masks, and some war materiel. The fire of the ammunition and materials depots we destroyed was still burning at dawn.

Villages in Moung-Pursat 'Liberated'

**BK120753 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 11 Mar 85**

[Text] We attacked a Vietnamese enemy commune office in Russei Chrang commune on the Moung-Pursat battlefield on 7 March. After 20 minutes of fighting, we completely liberated this commune office which is now under our control. We killed 1 Vietnamese soldier and wounded 2 others, and destroyed 1 M-79, 1 RPD, 1 commune office, 4 military barracks, 10 trenches, and some war materiel. We seized a quantity of materiel and documents. We liberated seven villages, namely Thnal Bat, Ampil Chhung, Thmat Pong, Che Huoy, Srah Chi Neang, Tuol Ta Chhoen, and Tuol Neak Kruo. We freed 10 inhabitants forcibly drafted as soldiers by the Vietnamese enemy.

CSO: 4212/47

CAMBODIA

SUPREME COMMAND CONGRATULATION MESSAGES ON SUCCESSFUL ATTACKS

Ratanakiri Attack

BK010742 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 28 Feb 85

[28 February "letter of commendation from the Supreme Command of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army to the army unit that attacked the Vietnamese enemy in Ratanakiri provincial seat"]

[Text] On 19 February, our National Army on the Ratanakiri battlefield attacked the Vietnamese enemy at Lomphat, the Ratanakiri provincial seat, with satisfactory results, thus worsening the situation of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors who have been seriously bogged down and suffered greatly in terms of war means. This is a most outstanding feat of our National Army in this seventh dry season.

The Supreme Command of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army would like to extend its warmest commendations and to express its satisfaction to combatants, cadres, and people who fought actively on 19 February and won major, significant victories, thus causing heavy losses and defeats to the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

The Supreme Command of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army calls on combatants, cadres, and people on this Ratanakiri battlefield to draw on this experience and to learn from this attack on the Vietnamese enemy in the Ratanakiri provincial seat so as to advance this effective combat line toward achieving greater victories. At the same time, the Supreme Command calls on all battlefields that are currently engaged in the fight against the Vietnamese race exterminators to draw on this good experience and to learn from this attack on the Vietnamese enemy in the Ratanakiri provincial seat on the Ratanakiri battlefield so as to advance their fight toward achieving more significant victories.

The Supreme Command of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army wishes combatants, cadres, and people on the Ratanakiri battlefield greater victories in fulfilling their daily duties of attacking the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators.

[Signed] The Supreme Command of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army

28 February 1985

Pursat Attack

BK110538 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 10 Mar 85

[9 March "congratulatory message from the Supreme Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea to the National Army for attacking and destroying the Vietnamese enemy in Pursat town"--read by announcer]

[Text] On 7 March, the special detachment of the National Army on Pursat battlefield attacked the Vietnamese enemy in Pursat town with satisfactory results by successfully killing Vietnamese soldiers and destroying the Vietnamese enemy's military materiel and by defending well our forces. This is a new feat of our National Army in this 7th dry season.

The Supreme Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea would like to express its congratulations and satisfaction to the combatants, cadres, and our people who participated actively in the battle on 7 March against the enemy, scoring important great successes and making the Vietnamese enemy seriously defeated.

The Supreme Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea would like to ask the combatants, cadres, and our people on Pursat battlefield to study in detail their experience during the battle in Pursat town in order to improve these effective battle tactics so they will be able to achieve more victories. Concurrently, it also would like to ask all combatants on all battlefields throughout the country who are fighting the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators to learn from the good experience in the battle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in Pursat town to achieve many more important victories.

The Supreme Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea would like to present its best wishes to the combatants, cadres, and our people on the Pursat battlefield. May they score many more great victories in fulfilling their daily duty to fight the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators.

[Signed] Supreme Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea

[Dated] 9 March 1985

Kompong Chhnang Attack

BK120711 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 0500 GMT 12 Mar 85

[10 March "congratulatory message from Democratic Kampuchean National Army Supreme Command on success of Democratic Kampuchean National Army's attack on Kompong Chhnang provincial seat"--read by announcer]

[Text] On 6 March, our National Army attacked the Vietnamese enemy in Kompong Chhnang provincial seat and scored remarkable results. Kompong

Chhnang provincial town, located along Route 5, is 90 km from Phnom Penh. The Vietnamese consider this town as an important and strategic stop for their transport, both on land and river, to supply the battlefield in western Cambodia. However, our National Army on the Kompong Chhnang battlefield will not let the Vietnamese enemy aggressors use this stop at will. Our comrades-in-arms have attacked the Vietnamese at this stop in Kompong Chhnang causing them to panic. Some of their soldiers were killed. Our comrades-in-arms have thus contributed to squeezing the throat of the Vietnamese who are launching attacks in western Cambodia. This is another fine performance by our National Army on the Kompong Chhnang battlefield during this 7th dry season.

The Supreme Command of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army would like to express its congratulations and great satisfaction to the combatants, cadres, and people who actively took part in the 6 March attack, scored great and important victories, and dealt heavy blows to the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

The Democratic Kampuchean National Army Supreme Command calls on our combatants, cadres, and people on the Kompong Chhnang battlefield to draw on this experience and meticulously learn from the attack on the Kompong Chhnang provincial seat in order to improve the effective way of fighting to win more victories. Furthermore, it calls on all combatants fighting against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators on all battlefields throughout the country to draw on the fine experience and learn from the attack against the Vietnamese in Kompong Chhnang provincial seat to achieve more important victories.

The Supreme Command of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army wish all the combatants, cadres, and people on the Kompong Chhnang battlefield more and greater victories in their daily tasks to fight the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators.

[Signed] The Supreme Command of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army

[Dated] 10 March 1985

CSO: 4212/47

CAMBODIA

ARMY LOGISTICS DEPARTMENT REVIEWS ACHIEVEMENTS

BK010321 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] The Defense Ministry's General Logistics Department held a meeting at the military medical department's hall on the morning of 26 February to sum up the results of party work and the political, logistical, technical, and financial work carried out in 1984 and to set targets for the implementation of party and political work in 1985.

In his opening speech, Comrade Chan Dara, deputy secretary of the party's General Logistics Commission and deputy chief of the Defense Ministry's General Logistics Department, hailed the big victories scored by the KPRAF in close cooperation with the Vietnamese army volunteers in sweep operations launched against the Pol Pot-ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan-Sonnsann-Sihanouk bandits along the Cambodian-Thai border during the first 3 months of the dry season. The comrade stressed: having successfully carried out the 3-point strategic guideline and 10-point army tasks, we have scored victories in all aspects. The party work and political and economic work have helped our army logistics activities toward splendid success.

The participants listened attentively to a report summing up the results of party and political work in 1984 and the party and political tasks for 1985 read by Comrade (Nin Theach), member of the party's General Logistics Commission and chief of the internal policy department, who noted the big achievements made in 1984 by the General Logistics Department.

CSO: 4212/48

CAMBODIA

VONADK, VODK BATTLE REPORTS FOR 8 FEB-7 MAR

8-14 February

BK151230 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian and (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 8-14 February:

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 8 February reports that between 27 January and 6 February, Democratic Kampuchean forces killed or wounded 366 Vietnamese soldiers on the Battambang, South Sisophon, Western Leach, Siem Pang, Preah Vihear, Kompong Thom, Kompong Cham, Chhep, and Samlot battlefields. They destroyed 89 assorted weapons, a barracks, 2 tanks on the South Sisophon battlefield, 2 trucks, and some ammunition and military materiel. They also seized 11 assorted weapons, 2 telephone sets, and some ammunition and war materiel.

According to VODK at 2330 GMT on 9 February, between 10 January and 6 February, Democratic Kampuchean forces killed or wounded 462 Vietnamese soldiers on the Leach, South Sisophon, Kratie, Kompong Cham, Pursat, Kampot, Moung, Siem Pang, Pailin, Kompong Thom, Siem Reap, and Chhep battlefields. They destroyed 4 trucks, 2 tanks on the South Sisophon battlefield, 77 assorted weapons, a paddy store, 4 materiel warehouses, 4 commune office buildings, a barracks, some war materiel, 200 meters of railroad tracks, a bridge, and 8 portions of road. They seized some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel. They smashed three commune offices and liberated three villages on the Kratie battlefield.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 10 February reveals that between 16 January and 4 February, Democratic Kampuchean troops killed or wounded 364 Vietnamese soldiers on the Koh Kong Leu, Samlot, South Sisophon, Siem Reap, Kratie, and Chhep battlefields. They destroyed 104 weapons, 2 trucks, 15 trenches, and 270 meters of railroad tracks. They also seized some weapons and ammunition.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 11 February states that a Vietnamese battalion was ambushed by DK troops on the Samlot battlefield on 6 February. DK combatants killed or wounded 90 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and destroyed 2 RPD's, a 60-mm mortar, a Goryunov, 2 M-79's, 7 B-40's and B-41's, 21 AK's, and a quantity of military materiel. The same VODK cast reveals that from 2 to 9 February, DK

troops killed or wounded 375 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Siem Ta, South Sisophon, Kratie, Kompong Cham, Siem Reap, Kampot, Takeo, Samlot, and East Kompong Cham battlefields. They destroyed 70 assorted weapons, 3 trucks, a radar system, a paddy storehouse, 35 trenches, 45 military barracks, and a quantity of ammunition and military materiel. They seized some ammunition, weapons, and military materiel. They also liberated seven villages.

According to VODK at 2330 GMT on 12 February, from 31 January to 7 February, DK combatants on the Sisophon-north of Route 5, Kompong Som, Kompong Thom, Kompong Chhnang, Moung, Prey Veng, Pursat, Siem Reap, and Kompong Cham battlefields killed or wounded 98 Vietnamese enemy soldiers. They destroyed 3 trucks, 2 generators, 39 trenches, 9 military barracks, 6 commune office buildings, and a quantity of weapons and military materiel. They cut 26 sections of railway tracks for a total of 515 meters on the Kompong Chhnang and Moung battlefields. They seized some weapons, ammunition, and military materiel. They also liberated 16 villages.

VONADK at 1000 GMT on 13 February reports that between 10 January and 7 February, DK forces killed 56 enemy soldiers and wounded 62 others on the Pursat, Kompong Cham, Kratie, Siem Reap, Pailin, and South Sisophon battlefields. They destroyed 3 weapons, 200 meters of railroad tracks, 4 commune offices, 4 warehouses, a bridge, and some ammunition. They seized 11 weapons and some documents. They also liberated three villages on the Kompong Cham battlefield. The same VONADK cast reports that recently Vietnamese enemy soldiers poisoned vegetables sold at the market in Phnom Penh, killing two people. Later on, Khmer soldiers killed one of these Vietnamese soldiers on the spot and wounded two others.

According to VODK at 2330 GMT on 13 February, from 30 January to 10 February, DK combatants killed or wounded 69 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Tonle Sap, Sisophon-north of Route 5, Kompong Thom, and Preah Vihear battlefields. They destroyed two trucks, a motorboat, three trenches, and a quantity of weapons and military materiel. They also seized some weapons, ammunition, and military materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 13 February reveals that from 27 January to 6 February, DK combatants killed or wounded 369 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Sisophon-south of Route 5, Western Leach, Siem Ta, Preah Vihear, Kompong Thom, Kompong Cham, Chhep, and Samlot battlefields. They destroyed 89 assorted guns, a military barracks, 2 trucks, and a quantity of ammunition and military materiel. They also seized 11 guns, 2 telephones, and some ammunition and military materiel.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 14 February, DK combatants on the Siem Reap, Kompong Cham, Sisophon-south of Route 5, Samlot, Kampot, and Takeo battlefields killed or wounded 124 Vietnamese enemy soldiers from 3 to 8 February. They destroyed 34 assorted guns, a truck, and a quantity of ammunition and military materiel. They also seized a quantity of guns, documents, ammunition, and military materiel.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 14 February discloses that from 4 to 12 February, DK troops killed or wounded 170 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Battambang, Kompong Thom, and Pailin-Route 10 battlefields. They destroyed 2 trucks, 23 trenches, 15 military barracks, a commune office building, and a quantity of weapons, ammunition, and military materiel. They also seized some weapons, ammunition, and military materiel.

15-21 February

BK220636 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian and (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 15-21 February:

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 15 February reports that between 4 and 12 February, Democratic Kampuchean forces killed or wounded 207 enemy soldiers on the Siem Reap, East Battambang, Samlot, Kratie, East Kompong Cham, and South Sisophon battlefields. They destroyed 35 assorted weapons, 4 trucks, 1 commune office on the Siem Reap battlefield, 7 barracks, 11 trenches, and some ammunition and war materiel. They also seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition, and war materiel. They freed seven inhabitants detained by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 15 February states that between 6 and 12 February, DK forces killed or wounded 262 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Pailin, Kompong Chhnang, Kampot, Koh Kong Leu, Battambang, Kompong Thom, and Kompong Cham battlefields. They destroyed 44 assorted weapons, 142 meters of railroad track on the Kompong Chhnang battlefield, and some ammunition and war materiel. They also seized some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 16 February, between 4 and 12 February, DK forces killed 196 enemy soldiers and wounded 262 others on the Siem Reap, Moun-g-Pursat, Kompong Chhnang, Battambang, Pailin-Route 10, Koh Kong Leu, Kampot, Kompong Thom, and Kompong Cham battlefields. They destroyed 58 weapons, 1 helicopter, 3 tanks, 5 cars, 8 trucks, 1 steam roller, 2 ammunition depots, many warehouses, 142 meters of railroad tracks, 2 commune offices, 128 barracks, 162 trenches, 10 telephones, 1 C-25 radio, and other materiel. They seized eight weapons and some ammunition. They also liberated seven villages on the Moun-g-Pursat battlefield.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 16 February discloses that between 6 and 13 February, DK forces killed or wounded 248 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Moun-g-Pursat, Tonle Sap, Samlot, Koh Kong Leu, Kompong Thom, and Chhep battlefields. They destroyed 52 weapons, 2 cars, 2 ricemills, 1 C-25 radio, 1 steam roller, many warehouses, 110 trenches, 33 barracks, and 150 meters of railroad track. They seized 16 weapons, 1 C-25 radio, and some ammunition and materiel. They also liberated commune offices on the Moun-g-Pursat battlefield and 24 villages on the Tonle Sap battlefield.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 17 February notes that between 2 and 12 February, DK forces killed or wounded 208 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Kompong Thom,

South Sisophon, Leach, MOUNG-PURSAT, Kompong Chhnang, Tonle Sap, Siem Ta, Siem Reap, and Preah Vihear battlefields. They destroyed 2 tanks, 6 trucks, 2 ricemills, 1 motorboat, 70 trenches, 10 barracks, some weapons and ammunition, and 442 meters of railroad track. They seized 12 weapons and some ammunition. They also liberated Stoung district seat in Kompong Thom Province.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 18 February reveals that from 1 to 12 February, DK troops killed or wounded 287 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Sisophon-north of Route 5, Kampot, Sisophon-south of Route 5, Kompong Chhnang, Leach, Tiem Ta, Preah Vihear, Tonle Sap, and Siem Reap battlefields. They destroyed 30 assorted guns, 2 tanks, 4 trucks, 2 district offices, 40 military barracks, 11 trenches, 3 Vietnamese experts' houses, 1 motorboat, and a quantity of guns, ammunition, and military materiel. They also seized 15 guns and some ammunition and military materiel.

According to VODK at 2330 GMT on 18 February, DK combatants killed or wounded 399 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Sisophon-north of Route 5, Battambang, Sisophon-south of Route 5, Kampot, Kompong Speu, Pailin, Siem Reap, and Oddar Meanchey battlefields from 1 to 14 February. They destroyed 2 tanks, 8 trucks, 1 tractor, 43 assorted weapons, 19 trenches, 44 military barracks, 3 Vietnamese experts' houses, 1 district office, and a quantity of ammunition and military materiel. They cut 15 sections of railroad for a total of 360 meters. They seized 10 assorted weapons and a quantity of ammunition and military materiel. They also destroyed Sisophon and Preah Net Preah district seats.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 19 February reports that from 1 to 17 February, DK combatants killed or wounded 414 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Siem Reap, Tonle Sap, Kompong Cham, Samlot, MOUNG-PURSAT, Kompong Speu, Sisophon-south of Route 5, Pailin, Sisophon-north of Route 5, and Oddar Meanchey battlefields. They destroyed 47 assorted guns, 1 district office, 3 commune offices, 65 trenches, 20 military barracks, 1 tank, 6 trucks, 1 tractor, 3 motorcycles, 1 boat, 1 typewriter, 1 C-25 radio, and a quantity of guns, ammunition, and military materiel. They cut 40 sections of railway track totaling 660 meters. They seized 20 assorted guns, 1 telephone, and some ammunition and military materiel. They also liberated a township on the Kompong Cham battlefield and another on the Tonle Sap battlefield.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 19 February states that from 1 to 17 February, DK troops killed or wounded 228 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Siem Reap, Tonle Sap, Kompong Cham, Samlot, Pailin, Sisophon-south of Route 5, Kompong Thom, and Chhep battlefields. They destroyed 37 assorted weapons, 2 trucks, 1 C-25 radio, 68 trenches, 20 military barracks, 3 commune offices, and a quantity of ammunition and military materiel. They cut 1 bridge and seized 21 assorted weapons and some ammunition and military materiel. They also liberated two townships on the Tonle Sap and Kompong Cham battlefields.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 20 February, DK troops killed or wounded 331 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the MOUNG-PURSAT, Kompong Chhnang, Kompong Cham, Leach, Samlot, Kompong Thom, Siem Reap, Sisophon-south of Route 5,

Tonle Sap, Pailin, and Kompong Speu battlefields from 1 to 16 February. They destroyed 49 assorted guns, 2 commune offices, 13 military barracks, 6 trenches, 1 ricemill, 1 paddy warehouse, and a quantity of documents and military materiel. They cut 38 sections of railway track for a total of 780 meters and 1 bridge. They seized some guns, ammunition, and military materiel. They also liberated eight villages on the Kompong Cham battlefield.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 20 February states that from 9 to 17 February, DK combatants killed or wounded 160 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Leach, Kompong Cham, Kompong Chhnang, Moung-Pursat, Samlot, Sisophon-south of Route 5, Siem Reap, and Kompong Thom battlefields. They destroyed 41 assorted weapons, 1 truck, 1 rice milling machine, 1 paddy warehouse, 3 trenches, 9 military barracks, 1 commune office, and a quantity of military materiel. They cut 38 sections of railway tracks for a total of 780 meters. They seized some military materiel, destroyed two commune offices, and liberated eight villages on the Kompong Cham battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 21 February discloses that from 9 to 17 February, DK combatants killed or wounded 276 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Kompong Thom, Kompong Cham, Sisophon-north of Route 5, Moung-Pursat, Siem Reap, Western Leach, Sisophon-south of Route 5, Battambang, Mondolkiri, Chhep, and Kampot battlefields. They destroyed 16 assorted guns, 12 military barracks, 23 trenches, 1 tank, 13 trucks, 1 motorcycle, 1 ricemill, 1 cloth storehouse, and a quantity of documents and military materiel. They seized 12 guns and some ammunition and military materiel. They liberated 12 villages in Kompong Thom Province, 11 villages in Kompong Cham Province, and 2 others on the Moung-Pursat battlefield.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 21 February reveals that from 10 to 17 February, DK troops killed or wounded 249 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Western Leach, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, Kompong Cham, Kampot, Battambang, Sisophon-south of Route 5, Chhep, and Mondolkiri battlefields. They destroyed 12 trucks, 1 ricemill, 12 assorted weapons, 23 trenches, 8 military barracks, 3 commune offices, and a quantity of ammunition and military materiel. They seized some weapons, ammunition, and military materiel and liberated 23 villages.

22-28 February

BK011013 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian and (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 22-28 February:

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 22 February reports that between 12 and 20 February, Democratic Kampuchean forces killed 137 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 142 others on the Northwest Phnom Penh, Kompong Chhnang, Western Leach, Koh Kong Leu, South Sisophon, Western Battambang, Pailin-Route 10, Tonle Sap, Siem Reap, and Chhep battlefields. They destroyed 10 weapons, 360 meters of railroad track, 2 tanks, 7 trucks, 2 boats, 1 commune office, and some materiel. They also seized 10 weapons, 1 motorboat, and some ammunition and materiel.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 23 February, Democratic Kampuchean forces killed 202 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 188 others on the Kompong Cham, Battambang, North Sisophon, Kompong Chhnang, Western Leach, Koh Kong Leu, and Kampot battlefields from 8 to 20 February. They destroyed 274 weapons, 7 commune offices, 2 district offices, 1 provincial office, 62 barracks, 199 trenches, 8 trucks, a tractor, 1 motorcycle, 300 meters of railroad track, 8 telegraphic machines, 1 C-25 radio, 2 arms depots, 1 warehouse, 3 generators, and some other materiel. They seized 64 weapons, 2 typewriters, 15 bicycles, 2 maps, and other materiel. They liberated 5 villages on the East Battambang battlefield, 5 villages on the North Battambang battlefield, and rescued 50 Cambodian soldiers on the Ratanakiri battlefield and another 70 people.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 24 February reveals that from 2 to 20 February, DK troops killed or wounded 396 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Stung Treng, Tonle Sap, Pailin, Samlot, Preah Vihear, Sisophon-north of Route 5, Sisophon-south of Route 5, Samlot, Siem Reap, East Battambang, and Kompong Cham battlefields. They destroyed 50 assorted weapons, 1 commune office, 5 military barracks, 2 C-25's radios, and a quantity of ammunition and military materiel. They seized five guns, a motorboat, and some ammunition and military materiel. They also liberated a platoon position on the Pailin battlefield and seven villages on the Tonle Sap battlefield.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 24 February discloses that from 14 to 21 February, DK combatants killed or wounded 191 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Samlot, Western Leach, Kompong Chhnang, East Battambang, and Sisophon-south of Route 5 battlefields. They destroyed 34 assorted weapons, 10 trenches, 21 military barracks, 2 commune office buildings, and a quantity of military materiel. They also seized some military materiel. The same VODK cast reports that on 12 January, the Vietnamese enemy injected students with poison, killing 78 students in Batheay village and at Cheung Chhnok market in Tang Krasang commune, Cheung Prey District, Kompong Cham Province.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 25 February states that DK combatants killed or wounded 155 Vietnamese enemy soldiers from 17 to 23 February on the Kompong Cham, Kompong Chhnang, Kompong Thom, Moung-Pursat, and Samlot battlefields. They destroyed 13 guns, 2 district offices, 5 commune offices, 63 military barracks, 76 trenches, 1 ammunition depot, 7 rice milling machines, 1 motorcycle, 6 bicycles, and a quantity of military materiel. They seized eight guns and some documents, ammunition, and military materiel. They liberated 15 villages in Kompong Cham Province, 9 villages in Kompong Thom Province, and 5 others on the Moung-Pursat battlefield.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 25 February says that from 2 to 21 February, DK troops killed or wounded 250 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Stung Treng, Pailin, Tonle Sap, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, Kompong Cham, and Preah Vihear battlefields. They destroyed 20 assorted weapons, 1 truck, 2 C-25 radios, 3 trenches, 4 military barracks, 1 commune office, and a quantity of ammunition and military materiel. They seized a motorboat and some ammunition, weapons, and military materiel. They also liberated a platoon position on the Pailin battlefield and a commune office and seven villages on the Tonle Sap battlefield.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 26 February, from 11 to 25 February, DK troops killed or wounded 261 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Sisophon-south of Route 5, Western Leach, Koh Kong-Kompong Som, Siem Reap, and South Battambang battlefields. They destroyed 42 assorted guns, 2 trucks, 3 C-25 radios, 1 rice milling machine, 1 generator, 1 typewriter, 9 maps, 5 trenches, 2 military barracks, and a quantity of military materiel. They cut 104 sections of railway track totaling 2,660 meters. They seized 18 guns, and some ammunition and military materiel. They also liberated all villages from Kompong Os village in Ponhea Loe District to Muk Kampul village in Muk Kampul District, Kandal Province, 12 km north of Phnom Penh.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 26 February reveals that from 9 to 23 February, DK troops killed or wounded 137 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Samlot, Moun-Pursat, Kompong Cham, and Kompong Thom battlefields. They destroyed 17 assorted weapons, 7 rice milling machines, 1 paddy storehouse, 76 trenches, 36 military barracks, 2 district office buildings, 5 commune office buildings, 1 Vietnamese experts' house, and a quantity of ammunition and military materiel. They seized some weapons, ammunition, and military materiel and they also liberated 29 villages.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 27 February reports that on 22 February, DK forces ambushed a Vietnamese regiment sallying out of Kompong Thom Province in an attempt to seize Tuol Kreul village from DK soldiers, killing 47 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounding 45 others. The same cast reveals that on 22 February, DK forces ambushed a Vietnamese regiment west of Mepring on the Kompong Cham battlefield, killing or wounding 21 Vietnamese soldiers. On 22 February, DK forces ambushed a Vietnamese battalion at Choam Boeng in Santuk District of Kompong Thom Province, killing or wounding 14 Vietnamese soldiers. On 25 February, DK forces laid mines near a Vietnamese battalion position west of Soeng on the Samlot battlefield, killing or wounding 20 Vietnamese enemy soldiers. The same VONADK cast discloses that from 12 to 25 February, DK forces killed or wounded 250 Vietnamese soldiers on the Kompong Thom, Western Leach, Kompong Cham, and Battambang battlefields. They destroyed 65 assorted weapons, 2 district office buildings, 3 commune office buildings, 18 barracks, 42 trenches, 4,800 meters of railroad track, 8 trucks, 1 rice milling machine, an ammunition and weapons depot, 1 rice storage, 1 oil depot capable of containing 25,000 liters, 1 C-25 radio set, 1 typewriter, and a large quantity of war materiel. They seized 15 assorted weapons and some ammunition and war materiel. They also freed two villages on the Kompong Speu battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 28 February states that DK forces killed or wounded 16 Vietnamese soldiers during 12 February attack in Chongkal District, Siem Reap Province. They killed 8 Vietnamese soldiers, including a captain, and wounded 13 others during an ambush on a Vietnamese platoon in Phnum Srok District, Battambang Province, on 20 February. The same VONADK cast reveals that between 12 and 26 February, DK forces killed or wounded 272 Vietnamese soldiers on the Koh Kong Leu, Sisophon-south of Route 5, Pailin, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, Chhep, and East Battambang battlefields. They destroyed 22 assorted weapons, 25 large trenches, 50 small trenches, 2 C-25 field radios, 2 telephone sets, and some war materiel. They seized 29 assorted weapons

and some ammunition and war materiel. They also freed a company position and a platoon position on the Samlot battlefield.

According to VODK at 2330 GMT on 28 February, DK forces destroyed 20 sections of railway track totaling 4,800 meters west of Kdol station in Kompong Chhnang Province on 25 February.

1-7 March

BK081038 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian and (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 1-7 March:

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 1 March reports that between 20 and 27 February, Democratic Kampuchean guerrillas killed 22 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 29 others on the Pailin battlefield. DK forces on various battlefields killed 68 enemy soldiers and wounded 53 others between 20 and 27 February. They destroyed 10 weapons, 1 C-25 radio, 1 truck, 1 ricemill, and some war materiel. They seized two weapons and some ammunition and war materiel. They also liberated three villages on the Kompong Cham battlefield.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 2 March, between 14 and 27 February, DK forces killed 63 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 66 others on the Koh Kong Leu, North Sisophon, South Sisophon, Battambang, Moun-Pursat, Kompong Thom, and Kompong Speu battlefields. They destroyed 16 weapons, 1,512 meters of railroad tracks, 3 commune offices, 1 ricemill, 1 truck, 2 paddy stocks, 1 rice stock, 4 barracks, 5 trenches, and some materiel. They seized five weapons and a quantity of ammunition. They also liberated nine villages on the Kratie battlefield and three other villages in Kompong Speu Province.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 3 March reveals that between 17 and 26 February, DK forces killed 89 and wounded 102 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Pailin-Route 10, Kompong Thom, Kampot, and Samlot battlefields. They destroyed 59 weapons, 375 meters of railroad tracks, 1 railway bridge, 1 ammunition depot, 1 warehouse, 1 commune office, 2 ricemills, 1 C-46 field radio, 8 barracks, 73 trenches, and some materiel. They seized seven weapons and some materiel. They also liberated eight villages on the Kompong Thom battlefield.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 3 March states that between 14 and 27 February, Democratic Kampuchean forces killed or wounded 101 Vietnamese soldiers on the Koh Kong Leu, Kompong Speu, Moun-Pursat, Battambang, South Sisophon, and Kompong Thom battlefields. They destroyed 15 weapons, 3 ricemills, 2 paddy stocks, 1 rice stock, 1 trade warehouse, 5 trenches, 4 barracks, 2 commune offices, 1,562 meters of railroad tracks, and some materiel. They also liberated commune offices and villages in Prek Prasap District, Kratie Province.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 4 March discloses that between 20 February and 2 March, DK forces killed 95 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 114 others on the

Pailin, Kompong Chhnang, Kampot, and Takeo battlefields. They destroyed 23 weapons, 810 meters of railroad tracks, 1 barrack, 2 trenches, and some materiel. They also seized three weapons and some ammunition.

According to VODK at 2330 GMT on 4 March, DK forces on the Kampot, Samlot, Pailin, and Kompong Thom battlefields killed or wounded 196 Vietnamese enemy soldiers from 19 to 27 February. They destroyed 58 weapons, 2 ricemills, 1 C-46 radio, 1 ammunition depot, 73 trenches, 38 barracks, 1 commune office, 375 meters of railroad tracks, and some materiel. They seized some war materiel and weapons. They also liberated eight villages.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 5 March notes that between 12 February and 3 March, DK forces killed or wounded 128 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Koh Kong Leu, South Sisophon, Western Leach, Moung-Pursat, Kompong Chhnang, and Kompong Speu battlefields. They destroyed three weapons, a ricemill, and some materiel. They also liberated six villages on the North Battambang battlefield.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 5 March says that between 22 February and 2 March, DK forces killed or wounded 169 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Kampot, Takeo, Kompong Chhnang, and Pailin battlefields. They destroyed 20 weapons, 3 trucks, 2 trenches, 3 barracks, and 610 meters of railroad tracks. They also seized some materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 6 March reveals that DK forces killed 28 Vietnamese soldiers during an attack on the Vietnamese regiment on O Lhong road, Puok District, Siem Reap Province, on 28 February. DK forces ambushed a Vietnamese regiment west of Stoeng Kach on the Western Leach battlefield on 3 March, killing 18 Vietnamese soldiers and wounding 22 others. The same VONADK cast reports that between 16 February and 3 March, DK forces killed or wounded 170 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Tonle Sap and Siem Reap battlefields. They destroyed 17 assorted weapons, 5 vehicles, 5 commune offices, 27 barracks, 19 trenches, 1 medicine storage, and some war materiel. They seized 38 assorted weapons, and some ammunition and war materiel. They also freed 21 villages on the Kompong Chhnang battlefield.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 7 March, between 1 and 5 March, DK forces killed or wounded 151 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Koh Kong Leu, Koh Kong Kraom, Kompong Thom, and Kratie battlefields. They destroyed 32 assorted weapons, 1 truck, 1 commune office, 9 barracks, 8 trenches, 1 rice depot, 1 paddy storage, and some war materiel. They seized two guns and some ammunition and war materiel. They also liberated 11 villages on the South Sisophon battlefield and 3 other villages on the Kratie battlefield.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 7 March reveals that DK troops attacked a Vietnamese position at Ta Koeng on the Tonle Sap battlefield on 24 February, killing or wounding 45 Vietnamese soldiers.

CSO: 4212/47

CAMBODIA

VODK PRAISES ASEAN CONDEMNATION OF SRV ATTACKS

BK170757 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
16 Feb 85

[Station commentary: "ASEAN Condemnation of the Hanoi Vietnamese Enemy's Insane Attacks on Cambodian Refugee Camps Along the Cambodian-Thai Border Is Not Only a Just and Humanitarian Act But Also a Contribution To Checking Vietnamese-Soviet Savage and Brutal Expansionism in This Region"]

[Text] In their joint communique dated 11 February and issued in Bangkok, the six ASEAN foreign ministers expressed deep regret over the Hanoi Vietnamese insane attacks on the Cambodian-Thai border area, causing new hardship and suffering for tens of thousands of Cambodian war refugees and also affecting the Thai people. The ASEAN foreign ministers furthermore condemned the repeated incursions into Thai territory by the Vietnamese aggressor forces and expressed their unity, once again, in support of Thailand's legitimate right of self-defense against aggression.

For more than 6 years now, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors, with the backing of the Soviet expansionists, have been very insolent. They have exterminated Cambodian people indiscriminately through many savage, brutal, and barbarous means. Over 2.5 million Cambodians have perished because of this. The survivors have encountered mistreatment and oppression and must endure great suffering and pain. At the same time, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors' forces have constantly attacked Cambodian refugee camps along the Cambodian-Thai border and have shelled and repeatedly violated the Thai border area causing victims among the Thai people and Cambodian war refugees living along the border. In this seventh dry season, the Vietnamese have intensified their criminal activities.

Since mid-November 1984, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy has sent tens of thousands of troops, armed with modern weapons and backed by many Soviet tanks, to launch successive attacks on Cambodian refugee camps along the Thai-Cambodian border, killing or wounding many of the Cambodians who had fled the Vietnamese extermination inside Cambodia. The survivors escaped in panic and under great hardship to seek safe refuge in Thailand. At the same time, these Vietnamese aggressor forces in Cambodia have successively shelled and violated the Thai border area. Bloody clashes with Thai border guards have occurred frequently, causing great losses of life and property

to the Thai people, some of whom have been forced to abandon their homes, villages, and property to seek safe refuge further inside Thailand.

The international community is appalled by these Vietnamese enemy aggressors' great criminal activities. People have repeatedly issued statements condemning these great and barbarous crimes of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and have demanded that the Vietnamese immediately stop all these activities. However, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have ignored these demands. On the contrary, they have insolently intensified their attacks, thereby adding an increasingly heavy burden on the Royal Thai Government, which must care for the Cambodian refugees and the Thai people and must defend Thailand's security. This has also worsened the tension along the Cambodian-Thai border and the situation in the entire Southeast Asian region.

Over the past more than 6 years, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors have committed all sorts of great and barbarous crimes against innocent Cambodian people both inside the country and along the Cambodian-Thai border. Therefore, they are very guilty and cannot be forgiven; they must be punished. The joint statement of the ASEAN foreign ministers in Bangkok condemning the Vietnamese enemy aggressors for their attacks on Cambodian refugee camps and violations of the Thai border area is not only a just, correct, and humanitarian act, but also a contribution to checking the aggressive Vietnamese-Soviet expansion in the region and to safeguarding security and stability in this region and the world.

The Cambodian people, who have been painfully suffering from the current acts of aggression and race extermination of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy, would like to express most profound gratitude to this just, correct, and humanitarian act of the ASEAN countries. In particular, the Cambodian people would like to thank the Royal Thai Government and the Thai people most profoundly for having provided refuge and food to hundreds of thousands of Cambodian war refugees who have fled into Thailand. The Cambodian people would also like to thank profoundly all peace- and justice-loving countries the world over for having issued statements condemning the great crimes of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and for having provided successive and generous assistance to Cambodian victims. At the same time, the Cambodian people would like to express thanks to various international humanitarian organizations that have been making efforts to save and to care for Cambodian war refugees along the border areas.

We appeal to everyone to continue to provide more effectively all kinds of humanitarian assistance to Cambodian war refugees along the Thai-Cambodian borders, to raise even higher their voices in condemning the Vietnamese aggressors' great crimes and in demanding that they stop these great crimes, and in particular to continue to pressure the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors in every way to force them to withdraw unconditionally all their aggressor forces from Cambodia in accordance with the resolutions of the six UN General Assembly sessions. Only the unconditional withdrawal of all the Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions can put a definitive end to the Cambodian people's great suffering, allow the Cambodian-Thai border to return to normal, and allow the entire Southeast Asian region to recover peace and stability.

CAMBODIA

VODK COMMENTS ON FIGHTING AROUND TONLE SAP

BK200657 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
19 Feb 85

[Station commentary: "Our National Army on the First Line of Battlefields Around Tonle Sap Has Actively Implemented Well Our 5-Point Tactics"]

[Text] The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have attempted to swallow Cambodian territory as they did to Kampuchea Kraom [southern part of present-day Vietnam] in the past. Our Cambodian people and National Army have closely united and waged a struggle against the Vietnamese enemy in the past 6 years. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have encountered many more difficulties every passing year. They have almost suffocated in the political, military, diplomatic, and economic fields on the Cambodian battlefields and in their own country.

On the battlefield, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have encountered many more difficulties and are at a complete impasse because they cannot resist our National Army which has launched attacks deep inside the country. It is a danger for the Vietnamese enemy if our forces can stage their activities deep inside the country toward Phnom Penh. Therefore, the Hanoi leaders decided to gather and deploy many troops, weapons, and military materiel to attack us in western Cambodia. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors, who gather and deploy their forces to attack us in the western part of Cambodia, are not on the offensive. They are on the defensive in order to extricate themselves from the impasse, buy time, and stage tricky propaganda to serve their deceitful diplomacy. Such a measure taken by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors cannot resolve their difficult situation on the Cambodian battlefield. Furthermore, there are gaps inside Cambodia when the Vietnamese enemy aggressors gather and deploy their troops and weapons from the eastern and central parts of Cambodia to resist and attack us in the western region. Our National Army inside Cambodia, particularly our troops on the first line of battlefields around Tonle Sap, has the opportunity to launch more vigorous attacks against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

From the beginning of the second part of the 7th dry season, especially since January, our National Army has continued to stage attacks more actively and vigorously against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the first line of battlefields around Tonle Sap. Our troops attacked the enemy

deep inside the country in accordance with our 5-point tactics. Our National Army has attacked and destroyed Vietnamese forces on the first line of battlefields. Our troops attacked small and big strategic supply lines of the Vietnamese enemy. They attacked, destroyed, and liberated district seats, middle-sized and small townships, commune offices, and villages. They attacked and destroyed the political, state power, and economic networks of the Vietnamese enemy along their big and small strategic supply lines as well as on the shore of Tonle Sap lake. They liberated many more people. They contacted and persuaded the people to fight the Vietnamese enemy aggressors more actively. Our troops have developed and broadened their guerrilla areas and liberated zones. They attacked and smashed the small, middle-size, big offensives of the Vietnamese enemy. Our troops inflicted many more casualties on the aggressors.

Our National Army has launched repeated attacks on the railroads, roads, and on Tonle Sap waterway. We successively attacked the Vietnamese enemy's railroad between Phnom Penh and Battambang. We repeatedly attacked and cut many sections of railway tracks from Battambang to Moug and from Moug to Pursat. We also launched sweeping operations against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors along this railroad. Many more sections of railway tracks between Pursat and Kompong Chhnang were cut. We also cut many more portions of railroad between Kompong Chhnang and Phnom Penh. We launched attacks in Bat Doeng, Tuol Leap, Bek Chan, and even Kambol which is located about 7 kilometers from Pochentong airport.

The Tonle Sap waterway was repeatedly attacked by our National Army. The Vietnamese enemy cannot use this waterway for transportation as in previous years. Moreover, our National Army attacked, destroyed, liberated, and occupied important townships which are ferry docks and ports serving the Vietnamese enemy's transportation along Tonle Sap from Battambang, Siem Reap, Pursat, Kompong Thom, Kompong Chhnang, and even down to Prek Kdam ferry crossing 30 km from Phnom Penh.

Our National Army repeatedly attacked and cut Route 5. Our troops launched sweeping operations against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and liberated and occupied many sections of Route 5 from Sisophon to Battambang, from Battambang to Moug, from Moug to Pursat, from Pursat to Kompong Chhnang, and from Kompong Chhnang to Oudong which is located more than 30 km from Phnom Penh.

We also attacked and cut Route 6 many times. The transportation on Route 6 has encountered many more difficulties. Our National Army has launched sweeping operations against the Vietnamese enemy and attacked, destroyed, and liberated many important district seats and townships along Route 6. Our combatants attacked and cut many sections of Route 6 from Sisophon to Preah Net Preah District, from Preah Net Preah to Kralanh District, from Kralanh District to Siem Reap, from Siem Reap to Chikreng District, from Chikreng to Stoung, from Stoung to the areas near Kompong Thom town, and from Kompong Thom town to Baray and Skun. Our troops launched sweeping operations against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors from Skun to Prek Kdam ferry crossing.

In addition to this, our National Army attacked and cut the Vietnamese enemy's strategic supply lines in other areas such as Route 12 from Kompong Thom to Preah Vihear, Route 56 from Pursat to Leach and Western Leach battlefield, Route 10 from Battambang to Pailin, and Route 21 from Baray to Prey Totoeng. Furthermore, our National Army attacked the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in Siem Reap provincial seat twice, Battambang provincial seat, and Kompong Cham provincial seat killing many Vietnamese enemy soldiers and Soviet and East European advisers and destroying a lot of weapons, military materiel, and foodstuffs.

Our attacks and cutting of important strategic supply lines of the Vietnamese enemy on the first line of battlefields around Tonle Sap have seriously obstructed transportation to western Cambodia. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors are suffocating more with every passing day because our National Army has implemented well our 5-point tactics. If the vital strategic supply lines of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the first line of battlefields are blocked by our combatants, Vietnamese forces in western Cambodia will suffocate because they rely completely on these strategic lines.

Our combatants and people on the first line of battlefields around Tonle Sap are determined to join hands with our National Army and our people throughout the country to intensify our attacks and to continue to implement our 5-point military tactics on these battlefields until we are able to completely block these vital strategic lines of the Vietnamese enemy.

CSO: 4212/47

CAMBODIA

VODK NOTES JOINT ASEAN APPROACH TO USSR

BK161057 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
15 Feb 85

[Station commentary: "The ASEAN Countries' Call for the Soviet Union To Stop Aiding the Vietnamese Aggression Against Cambodia Is a Correct and Just Move Fully in Accord With the Norms Governing International Relations and the UN Charter"]

[Text] In the current dry season, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have sent several thousand troops supported by tanks and all types of artillery provided by the Soviet Union to launch operations against the Cambodian refugees along the Cambodian-Thai border in a more barbarous and cruel manner, killing or wounding hundreds of refugees and sending tens of thousands--even hundreds of thousands--to flee desperately in all directions. At the same time, the Vietnamese aggressor troops have invaded and fired artillery shells into Thai territory more frequently, killing or wounding Thai villagers and compelling them to flee from their houses and villages. These criminal activities of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have only exacerbated the tense situation in the region. The Hanoi authorities have carried out these barbarous and cruel acts without heeding the resounding demands of the world community. These extremely criminal, barbarous, and inhuman acts committed without heeding the norms governing international relations, the UN Charter, and the world's demands have caused great concern in the world community, particularly in the ASEAN countries, which are directly threatened by the Vietnamese war of aggression and expansion backed by the Soviet Union.

The ASEAN countries summoned the Soviet ambassadors to their respective countries to discuss Soviet support for Vietnam and demanded that the Soviet Union stop providing arms to Vietnam for latter to use in its aggression and occupation of Cambodia and in causing insecurity and expanding its war of aggression and expansion in the region. On 6 February, the Philippine Foreign Ministry, on behalf of the six ASEAN nations, summoned and handed over memorandum to the Soviet ambassador to Manila. The memorandum stated: Soviet support for Vietnam's illegal occupation of Cambodia is the main obstacle to the promotion of relations between the Soviet Union and the ASEAN nations. On the same day, in the presence of the five ASEAN ambassadors to Thailand, Asa Sarasin, secretary general of the Thai Foreign

Ministry, summoned the Soviet ambassador in Bangkok to express concern over the threat to security in this region due to the Soviet-backed Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia. Asa Sarasin told the Soviet ambassador that the stability of the Southeast Asian region is in danger because of the aggression and occupation of Cambodia by the Hanoi Vietnamese authorities. He pointed out that Vietnam has been able to continue its occupation of Cambodia only because of support from the Soviet Union. Also on 6 February, Zainal Abidin Sulong, secretary general of the Malaysian Foreign Ministry, summoned the Soviet ambassador in Kuala Lumpur and protested to the Soviet Union for backing the Vietnamese attacks along the Cambodian-Thai border. The secretary general of the Malaysian Foreign Ministry expressed the concern of Malaysia and other ASEAN countries over the fact that the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Cambodia have intensified their barbarity and cruelty in the current dry season offensive. He regarded this as the outcome of the increase of the Soviet military aid to Vietnam. He said that Soviet aid contributed to the escalation of the scale of war in Cambodia and impeded efforts to seek political settlement to the Cambodian question. On 8 February, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said that Indonesia and ASEAN demand that the Soviet Union urge Vietnam to abandon its warlike policy. He said he hoped that the Soviet Union--Vietnam's big brother--would pinch Vietnam's ear when Vietnam misbehaved. He said that the current Vietnamese acts in Cambodia can be carried out only because of the Soviet Union's aid--material and diplomatic. He added that the director of the Political Affairs Department of the Indonesian Foreign Ministry has handed over a memorandum expressing the Indonesian Government's concern at the Vietnamese activities in Cambodia to the Soviet ambassador to Indonesia.

These activities of the ASEAN nations are most correct. Vietnam has been able to commit aggression against Cambodia and continue its occupation only because of all-round support and assistance from the Soviet Union. Without Soviet assistance, Vietnam--a poor country which has just emerged from a 30-year war of destruction--would not be able to commit aggression or occupy Cambodia until now. Without the all-round support and assistance, Vietnam would not be able to act arrogantly in this region as it has been. With the halt of Soviet aid to Vietnam, the Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia would immediately end and peace and stability in this region would immediately prevail.

The Cambodian people, who are suffering seriously from the Vietnamese war of aggression, regard the above-mentioned activities of the ASEAN countries, as well as their opposition to the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia displayed all along, as a contribution to the just struggle for national salvation waged by the Cambodian people and the CGDK. We also regard these activities as a significant contribution to the defense of peace and stability in this region. These ASEAN countries' activities are in total accord with the norms governing international relations and the UN Charter. The Cambodian people, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army, and the CGDK express their most profound thanks to the ASEAN countries for these correct and just activities. We pledge to fight more vigorously against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the battlefield, defeat the current dry-season offensive of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, and fight on more vigorously until the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are compelled to fully implement the UN resolutions.

CAMBODIA

VODK SAYS SRV PEACE PROPOSALS 'DECEPTIVE'

BK111433 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
10 Mar 85

[Station commentary: "The Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors' Extremely Criminal Activities Along the Cambodian-Thai Border and Their Continuous Incursions Into Thai Territory Clearly Attest That the Proposals for the Peaceful Settlement of the Cambodian Question and the Goodwill and Desire To Coexist Peacefully and Improve Relations With Other Countries in the World Repeatedly Propagated by the Hanoi Vietnamese Aggressors Are Utterly Deceptive Maneuvers"]

[Text] U.S. State Department spokesman Kalb released a statement on 6 March exposing and condemning the Vietnamese Army's recent operations against the camps of the Cambodian resistance forces. He said: Recent Vietnamese offensives against the Cambodian fighters' camps belie Vietnam's public claims that it is seeking a political solution to the Cambodian question and desires to improve relations with other countries, including the United States.

Over the past several years, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have repeatedly claimed that Vietnam desires peaceful coexistence and good cooperation with the countries of the world, especially its neighbors, and is seeking a peaceful solution to the Cambodian problem or to regional problems. The Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors, however, have ignored the UN resolutions on Cambodia and the demand of the majority of peace-loving countries calling on the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors to withdraw their aggressor troops totally and unconditionally from Cambodia as a measure for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem. They have carried on their barbarous and criminal war of aggression and genocide against the Cambodian race and have invaded Thai border areas more frequently.

In the current dry season, while clamoring their desire to solve the Cambodian problem and coexist peacefully and to improve relations with other countries in the world, thousands and even tens of thousands of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' troops have insanely launched several attacks on the Cambodian refugee camps along the Cambodian-Thai border, causing in each area dozens of casualties among the Cambodian people who had fled to the border from the Vietnamese massacre in the interior of Cambodia and

forcing tens of thousands and even several hundreds of thousands of others to flee for a second time in a most miserable manner. Simultaneously, the Vietnamese aggressor troops have fired artillery shells into and invaded Thai territory more frequently, killing or wounding several Thai villagers, forcing several thousand more to desert their villages and flee deeper inside Thailand, and causing more serious clashes and bloodshed with Thai forces.

This incursion into Thai territory by the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Cambodia is neither accidental nor due to unclear border demarcation, as Vietnam has repeatedly claimed. It is, rather, an intentional, premeditated action. For example, in some areas, Vietnamese shells landed 13 to 14 km inside Thailand. On 5 March, about 800 to 1,000 Vietnamese troops intruded as far as 3 km into Thai territory in Surin Province, seriously threatening the security of Thailand and the whole of Southeast Asia.

Are these Vietnamese aggressors' archcriminal acts a gesture of the desire to seek a political settlement of the Cambodian problem, to coexist peacefully in the region, and to improve relations with other countries in the world as repeatedly claimed by the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors? No, they are not. All the Vietnamese claims are utterly deceitful, as noted by the U.S. State Department spokesman. Obviously, Vietnam is not a lover of peace, nor does it desire to coexist peacefully with the countries in this region. Its true nature is aggressive, expansionist, and bellicose. It is the troublemaker that is creating insecurity and chaos in this region.

If Vietnam really wanted to have peace and to coexist peacefully with neighboring countries, it would not have signed a military treaty with the Soviet expansionists nor sent hundreds of thousands of troops to invade Democratic Kampuchea, which is an independent and sovereign state, a full-fledged member of the United Nations, and its close neighbor. If Vietnam really wanted to seek a political settlement of the Cambodian problem, it would have withdrawn its troops totally and unconditionally from Cambodia in accordance with the six UN resolutions. It would not have obstinately carried on its war of aggression against Cambodia and expanded this war into Thailand, bringing on itself condemnation throughout the world.

In fact, Vietnam's proposals for the settlement of the Cambodian problem and its claims for peace are merely deceptive maneuvers aimed at relaxing pressure from the world community--which is calling for the total and unconditional withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia and respect for the Cambodian people's right to self-determination in accordance with the UN resolutions--thus giving Vietnam a chance to breathe and redress its all-round difficult situation, particularly on the military field so that, after extricating itself from this predicament and consolidating its forces, it can move forward in accordance with its strategy of regional expansion. This indicates that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are pursuing a clear strategy of aggression and expansion in this region that they will not easily abandon.

This is why the world community holds that to see through the Vietnamese position, one must look at Vietnam's deeds. One cannot simply listen to the Vietnamese lies in order to decide whether that Vietnam has changed its aggressive and expansionist stand or that Vietnam desires a peaceful settlement of the Cambodian problem. A credulous, person will only be fooled by the Vietnamese. And if Vietnam can realize its aggressive and expansionist ambition in Cambodia, it will push ahead in a more truculent, arrogant, and barbarous manner. It will not heed international law, the UN Charter, or those who used to help it—as its actions in China and Cambodia attest.

Realizing the danger of the Vietnamese-Soviet strategy of aggression and expansion, large numbers of peace- and justice-loving countries hold that the key to a political settlement of the Cambodian problem is the total and unconditional withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny with no outside interference in accordance with the UN resolutions. This is the sole just and correct measure for solving the Cambodian problem politically to bring peace to Cambodia and peace and stability to the whole of Southeast Asia.

CSO: 4212/47

CAMBODIA

VODK CITES WORLD CALL FOR SRV WITHDRAWAL

BK221204 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
21 Feb 85

[Station commentary: "The World Community Has Stood Firmly on the UN Resolutions Demanding That Vietnam Withdraw All Its Aggressor Soldiers From Cambodia and Respect the Cambodian People's Right to Self-Determination"]

[Text] In the current dry season, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors have mobilized large numbers of soldiers, tanks, and artillery to show their force by attacking and smashing our Cambodian refugee camps and our Cambodian people's liberated villages along the Cambodian-Thai border in a most barbarous and cruel manner.

In these operations, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, on the one hand, mobilized a large number of soldiers from all areas throughout Cambodia to launch offensives on the western battlefield and, on the other hand, sent weapons and especially tanks and artillery provided by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries to the western part of Cambodia. Moreover, they have intensified the implementation of their fascist policy to recruit Cambodian people for use as their strategic reinforcements. They have also forced whole communes, districts, and even provinces of Cambodian people to trek to western Cambodia in order to clear bushes and build roads for the Vietnamese. Briefly speaking, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have made the utmost effort to launch their dry-season offensive along the border areas. They regard this as a vital campaign to show their strength at any cost. The aim of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in this insane, barbarous, and cruel show of strength along the Cambodian-Thai border in the current dry season is:

1. To disperse the Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces which are fighting more vigorously against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and to exterminate the Cambodian race, thus completely annexing Cambodia;
2. To create an opportunity for them to launch propaganda campaigns in the service of their deceitful diplomacy, that is, to fool the world that Vietnam is still strong and capable and that Vietnam has gained full control of Cambodia, thus forcing others to accept the Vietnamese aggression and occupation of Cambodia and, thereby, burying the UN resolutions on Cambodia

which demand that Vietnam withdraw all its aggressor soldiers from Cambodia and respect the Cambodian people's right to self-determination.

The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have not succeeded in pursuing this evil aim. On the contrary, their show of strength in launching this barbarous dry-season offensive along the border has laid bare before the world the cruel and fascist face of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and the true nature of their policy aimed at completely exterminating the Cambodian race. Therefore, the world community has nurtured greater indignation against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and condemned them even stronger. At the same time, the world community has realized the need to rapidly settle the Cambodian question through the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese soldiers from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions.

The world community holds that only after all the Vietnamese soldiers are withdrawn from Cambodia can the Cambodian question be resolved through political means, can peace and security be restored along the Cambodian-Thai border and in Cambodia, and can long-lasting peace and security prevail in Southeast Asia. This is why the world community has further stood firm on the UN resolutions by demanding that Vietnam withdraw its aggressor soldiers totally and unconditionally from Cambodia and respect the Cambodian people's right to self-determination free from any outside interference.

During a 4 February meeting with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, Indonesian President Suharto said: Indonesia wants a rapid settlement of the Cambodian question with the Cambodian people enjoying the right to self-determination. The withdrawal of Vietnamese soldiers from Cambodia is the key to rapid settlement of the Cambodian question. Indonesia demands that Vietnam withdraw all its soldiers from Cambodia. On 7 February, upon ending his visit to Oman, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said that Vietnamese soldiers must be withdrawn from Cambodia and that Vietnam must immediately hold negotiations with the CGDK. Meanwhile, Omani Foreign Minister Al-Alawi said: Oman cannot accept the presence of Vietnamese soldiers in Cambodia. Oman intensely desires to see that the Cambodian people enjoy the right to self-determination. During his visit to China on 14 February, Pias Wingti, deputy prime minister of Papua New Guinea, stated: Concerning the Cambodian question, Papua New Guinea shares the views defined in the UN resolutions--that is, Vietnam must withdraw all its aggressor soldiers unconditionally from Cambodia--and the views of the ASEAN countries. On 15 February, while condemning the Vietnamese dry-season offensive along the Cambodian-Thai border, the U.S. State Department spokesman called on Vietnam to solve the Cambodian problem through peaceful means, that is, Vietnam withdraw its aggressor soldiers from Cambodia so as to reestablish independence and sovereignty in Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions. During the 16 February annual meeting in Tokyo, the Japanese Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea issued a statement strongly condemning the Vietnamese armed attacks along the Cambodian-Thai border and demanding that the Hanoi authorities abide by the UN resolutions by withdrawing their aggressor soldiers totally and immediately from Cambodia. During a 17 February meeting with Singaporean Foreign Minister Dhanabalan who was on a visit to Qatar, Qatar Foreign Minister Ahmad Ibn

Sayf al Thani said: Qatar supports the ASEAN countries' call for total withdrawal of Vietnamese soldiers from Cambodia.

All of this clearly proves that the world community has stood firm on the UN resolutions demanding total withdrawal of Vietnamese soldiers from Cambodia and respect for the Cambodian people's right to self-determination. If the Hanoi Vietnamese still refuse to implement the UN resolutions, the world community will further pressure Vietnam and support the CGDK and the Cambodian people in order to enable them to fight even more vigorously against Vietnam, thus inflicting more serious defeats and difficulties until it is compelled to withdraw all its troops from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions.

CSO: 4212/47

CAMBODIA

VODK REPORTS GAMBIAN LEADERS RECEIVE ENVOY

BK261230 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
25 Feb 85

[Text] Hing Un, ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to the Republic of Gambia, was sincerely received by His Excellency Lamin Kiti Jabang, minister of external affairs of Gambia, in Banjul on 20 February. On the occasion, Hing Un handed a greetings message from Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, to His Excellency Lamin Kiti Jabang on the 20th anniversary of Gambia's independence.

After being informed about recent developments of the situation in Cambodia, Lamin Kiti Jabang expressed his vigorous anger toward the Vietnamese aggressors for their savage and barbarous attacks against innocent Cambodian civilians in various camps along the Cambodian-Thai border. He also reiterated to Ambassador Hing Un that Gambia will continue to completely and unconditionally support Democratic Kampuchea until it achieves final victory. He added: Our stand is based on just principles. Democratic Kampuchea's cause is our cause.

Ambassador Hing Un was cordially and warmly received by His Excellency Bakary Darbo, vice president of Gambia, on the afternoon of the same day. On this occasion, Hing Un handed a greetings message from Vice President Khieu Samphan to His Excellency Vice President Bakary Darbo.

After reiterating the friendship and solidarity of the Gambian people with the Democratic Kampuchean people, His Excellency Vice President Bakary Darbo stressed Gambia's strong support for the Democratic Kampuchean people's just struggle.

CSO: 4212/47

CAMBODIA

VODK COMMENTARY CALLS FOR SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL

BK260622 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
25 Feb 85

[Station commentary: "The Cambodian Problem Cannot Be Resolved Definitively Unless the Vietnamese Withdraw All Their Aggressor Troops From Cambodia in Accordance With UN Resolutions"]

[Text] Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja stated at Kuala Lumpur airport on 22 February that ASEAN's stand on the Cambodian problem remains the same as that expressed in the UN resolutions, calling on the Vietnamese to withdraw all their troops from Cambodia so that the Cambodian people will be able to determine their own destiny.

Up to now, the UN General Assembly has adopted six resolutions demanding that the Vietnamese complete withdraw their aggressor troops from Cambodia and respect the Cambodian people's right to determine their own destiny with no external interference. Furthermore, the number of UN member countries voting for the resolutions calling on the Vietnamese to withdraw their troops from Cambodia has gradually increased from 91 countries in 1979 to 110 countries in 1984. Concurrently, at various international forums and international conferences, the international community has intensified its denunciation and condemnation of Vietnam's aggression in Cambodia and has called on the Vietnamese to pull all their troops out of Cambodia in conformity with the UN resolutions. This has shown that the overwhelming number of countries in the world has been unanimous in calling on Vietnam to withdraw all its aggressor troops from Cambodia in order to resolve the Cambodian question politically.

Up to now, however, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have not respected the UN resolutions on Cambodia. They have turned a deaf ear and completely ignored the international community's calls.

The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have continued to stage all maneuvers--military, political, and diplomatic--to avoid withdrawing their troops from Cambodia in compliance with UN resolutions and to annex Cambodia forever. In the military field, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have savagely and barbarously intensified the massacre of the Cambodian people inside the country and along the Cambodian-Thai border. Recently, they gathered and

deployed their troops, artillery, and numerous tanks to launch an offensive against Cambodian refugee camps and villages along the Cambodian-Thai border. They have savagely and barbarously massacred our innocent Cambodian people—elderly persons, youths, women, and young children—in an attempt to exterminate the Cambodian race. Moreover, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' goal is to mislead international opinion into believing that they are strong. They have attempted to fool the international community into thinking that they have completely occupied Cambodia to force world opinion to recognize their puppets and running dogs in Phnom Penh, and through this to accept their aggression in Cambodia as a fait accompli.

In the political field, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have waged all tricky maneuvers. They used to propose dialogue between Indochina and ASEAN. They said that they wanted to hold talks with Thailand. Later, they proposed convening an international conference of 15 countries to resolve the Cambodian problem, and so on. The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have pretended that they want peace and have the goodwill to resolve the Cambodian question.

Concurrently, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have staged all tricky diplomatic maneuvers aimed at dividing ASEAN and splitting the forces of the international front assisting and supporting the Cambodian people's struggle. Furthermore, they have waged maneuvers to split the CGDK by praising one party and rejecting another so that the Cambodian resistance forces cannot unite with one another and are unable to fight the Vietnamese more vigorously.

These are the dark maneuvers performed by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors with an attempt to deceive and confuse international public opinion on the solution of the Cambodian problem. The Vietnamese have attempted to make the world community forget their aggression in Cambodia and to follow their maneuvers. Through these maneuvers, the Vietnamese have attempted to bury the UN resolutions and do not want to withdraw their aggressor troops from Cambodia. They want to continue to annex and swallow Cambodia and include it in their Indochina federation so that they will be able to use this federation as a springboard to pursue their aggression in Southeast Asia in accordance with their own regional expansionist strategy and the global expansionist strategy of their Soviet masters in this region.

In the past few years, the Vietnamese have made every effort to stage all these maneuvers but they could not achieve their goal because the international community has continued to stand firm on UN resolutions calling on the Vietnamese to unconditionally withdraw all their troops from Cambodia, as clearly indicated by Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja's statement. Furthermore, during the meeting of the ad hoc committee of the UN-sponsored International Conference on Kampuchea on 15 February and the meeting of donor countries at the United Nations on 20 February, many countries condemned recent Vietnamese attacks and demanded that the Vietnamese withdraw all their troops from Cambodia in compliance with UN resolutions. (Shei Shimei), the representative of China, stated: China firmly supports ASEAN's stand which calls on Vietnam to withdraw from Cambodia. It also appeals to the

international community to intensify its support for the Cambodian resistance forces and to increase aid to the Cambodian people. Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. representative, also called on the Vietnamese to hand Cambodia back to the Cambodian people, that is to demand a complete withdrawal of Vietnamese soldiers from Cambodia.

Therefore, the best way to definitely resolve the Cambodian problem is the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese soldiers from Cambodia in accordance with UN resolutions. The Cambodian question cannot be resolved if the Vietnamese do not withdraw from Cambodia and if they try to resolve this problem with their maneuvers because they continue to annex Cambodia and massacre the Cambodian people. Thus, Cambodia, the Cambodian-Thai border region, and all of Southeast Asia cannot enjoy peace and stability.

When the Vietnamese withdraw from Cambodia, the Cambodian people will hold a universal and free election under UN supervision. Cambodia will remain an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned country which benefits the defense of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

CSO: 4212/47

1 April 1985

CAMBODIA

SRV PRESENCE SAID OBSTACLE TO CAMBODIAN SETTLEMENT

BK090911 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
8 Mar 85

[Station commentary: "Hanoi Vietnamese Aggressors' Refusal To Withdraw All Their Aggressor Troops From Cambodia in Order To Let the Cambodian People Decide Their Own Destiny in Accordance With UN Resolutions Is an Obstacle to the Political Settlement of the Cambodian Question"]

[Text] Since the end of 1978, when the Hanoi Vietnamese sent more than 250,000 troops to invade and occupy Democratic Kampuchea--an independent and sovereign state and a full-fledged member of the United Nations--many peace- and justice-loving countries in the world have persistently demanded that the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors withdraw their troops totally and unconditionally from Cambodia in order to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny and called on the Vietnamese to join in negotiations for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem. The United Nations, which is the top world organization for safeguarding international peace and stability, has adopted a resolution every year, with increasingly more support--91 votes in 1979 to 110 votes in 1984--demanding that Hanoi, which is a UN member, join with the world community in solving the Cambodian problem through political means by withdrawing its aggressor troops totally and unconditionally from Cambodia and respecting the Cambodian people's right to self-determination free from any outside interference.

This is a most reasonable and just measure for a political settlement of the Cambodian question, but 6 years have elapsed and still the Cambodian problem has not been solved. What is the obstacle to the political settlement of the Cambodian problem? It is because the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy--the aggressor--refuses to withdraw its troops totally and unconditionally from Cambodia in accordance with the six UN resolutions. It has obstinately and persistently carried on its war, increased the scale of the war, and intensified its acts of massacre against the Cambodian people in a more cruel, barbarous, and fascist manner. This is in an attempt to annex Cambodia, set up an Indochinese federation, and then move forward in accordance with its own regional aggression and expansion strategy and its Soviet boss' global aggression and expansion strategy in this region. This is the obstacle which, during the past more than 6 years, has hindered the political settlement of the Cambodian problem. There is no other obstacle.

The Hanoi Vietnamese proposals for the settlement of the Cambodian problem are not aimed at solving the Cambodian problem, but are simply schemes to disperse and smash the Cambodian resistance forces that the Vietnamese aggressors failed to get rid of through military means applied during the past more than 6 years, so that they can annex Cambodia, set up an Indo-chinese federation, and march onward. If the Cambodian resistance forces are strong and grow increasingly as they are doing now, Vietnam will not be able to annex Cambodia or advance. Thus, it will not be able to realize its aggressive and expansionist strategy. This is why all the Vietnamese schemes, military and diplomatic, are aimed at smashing the Cambodian resistance forces. As proof of this, in the military field, the Vietnamese have intensified their massacre of the Cambodian people, both those in the zone temporarily controlled by the Vietnamese and those living along the border, and insanely intensified their attacks on a larger scale against the Cambodian patriotic forces.

In the diplomatic field, the Vietnamese have proposed a settlement of the Cambodian problem with the precondition of eradicating the Democratic Kampuchean forces which have bogged them down on the Cambodian battlefield for the past more than 6 years. They did not mention the UN resolutions which demanded that Vietnam withdraw its troops totally and unconditionally from Cambodia and respect the Cambodian people's right to self-determination.

If Vietnam can realize these schemes, it will be able to annex Cambodia immediately, and then there will be no Cambodian problem, only a Southeast Asian problem. If such a situation prevails, Vietnam and the Soviet Union will not retreat because the situation will be more favorable to them and they will be able to strengthen their position in this region.

This is the true nature of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' deceitful maneuvers on talks for a settlement of the Cambodian problem. In fact, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors do not really want to solve the Cambodian problem by allowing the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny as demanded by the world community. If they really wanted to solve the Cambodian problem, they would have withdrawn their troops totally and unconditionally from Cambodia in order to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny in accordance with the UN resolutions. They do not have to launch so many maneuvers as they are doing. Thus, it is useless to abandon one's principled stand and go along with Hanoi's deceitful schemes. It is imperative to look at the reality that over 250,000 Vietnamese troops are occupying Cambodia with the full backing of the Soviet Union. If this reality is ignored and if one has gone as far as compromising and making a deal with, or running after Vietnam's maneuvers, it will be tantamount to falling for the Vietnamese schemes or, at least, to helping Vietnam bury the UN resolutions on Cambodia which were supported by the overwhelming majority of peace- and justice-loving countries. Taking this path will only benefit the Vietnamese aggressors and exterminators of the Cambodian race.

Therefore, only by further standing firm on the principle of jointly pressuring the Vietnamese aggressors in all fields and further supporting and assisting the just struggle waged by the Cambodian people and the tripartite

CGDK, thus enabling them to fight more vigorously against the Vietnamese aggressors on the battlefield and become an all-round pressure force to make the Vietnamese aggressors withdraw their troops totally and unconditionally from Cambodia and allow the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny without any outside interference in accordance with the UN resolutions, can the Cambodian problem be permanently solved. Only after Vietnam withdraws its troops totally and unconditionally from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions can it be determined that Vietnam really abandons its aggressive and expansionist strategy. Only with this can Cambodia again enjoy peace and Southeast Asia regain peace and stability.

CSO: 4212/47

CAMBODIA

DK DELEGATE SPEAKS AT UN HUMAN RIGHTS MEETING

BK280533 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
27 Feb 85

[Text] DK representative Ngo Pin spoke at the 41st Conference of the UN Commission on Human Rights held in Geneva on 15 February. He condemned the Vietnamese enemy for violating human rights in Cambodia. He said: For the past more than 6 years, the world community has demanded that the Cambodian people be allowed to enjoy the right to self-determination. Despite this demand, the Cambodian people--male and female, young and old--have suffered untold misery unprecedented in the history of Cambodia.

He added: As part of their fascist, cruel, and barbarous policy, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have massacred thousands of Cambodian people, each time by firing artillery or toxic gas shells at them. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors destroyed farm tools; robbed the Cambodian people of their rice, farm animals, and property; and created accusations against the people in order to arrest, detain, torture, and kill them. They have even detained our people in villages or in strategic hamlets in order to prevent them from earning their living, thus starving them to death. They have herded the Cambodian people in the eastern part of Cambodia to clear bushes in the western part and then sent Vietnamese nationals to live in the eastern part. Millions of Cambodians who could not tolerate the Vietnamese crimes and oppression have deserted their villages and fled to live in the forests or Cambodian refugee camps along the Cambodian-Thai border. But the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have sent their soldiers to attack these unarmed Cambodian refugees along the border.

This clearly laid bare the true fascist nature of the Vietnamese war of genocide in Cambodia. In addition to massacring the Cambodian people in the zone they are controlling temporarily, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have pursued and killed Cambodians who fled to the border. Therefore, not only have the Cambodian people become victims of human rights violations but they have also faced evil crimes committed by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in gross defiance of mankind and world opinion and condemnation.

In conclusion, he said: For the sake of human rights in Cambodia as well as in Vietnam, the world community must continue to put all kinds of pressure--politically, diplomatically, economically, and financially--on Vietnam to force it to stop all these crimes.

CSO: 4212/47

CAMBODIA

KHIEU SAMPHAN GREETES BRUNEI FOREIGN MINISTER

BK230546 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 22 Feb 85

[20 February message from Democratic Kampuchean Vice President Khieu Samphan
to Prince Mohamed Bolkiah, foreign minister of the State of Brunei
Darussalam]

[Text] To Prince Mohamed Bolkiah, foreign minister of the State of Brunei,
Bandar Seri Begawan:

Dear Prince, on the occasion of the independence day of the State of Brunei,
I am honored and very glad to send you warmest congratulations and wishes for
good health, happiness, and successes in your high responsibility. May the
State of Brunei and its people enjoy prosperity and win new successes in
developing the country as well as in efforts to safeguard peace, stability,
and security in Southeast Asia and the world.

I would like to take this fine opportunity to express once again to Brunei--
a member of ASEAN--its government and people, and you personally, who are an
important friend of Democratic Kampuchea, most profound gratitude for the
precious and constant support and assistance for the correct and just cause
of the Cambodian people and the CGDK for national survival. I would like to
express my firm conviction that the traditional relations of friendship and
cooperation between our two countries and people in the common goals of
independence, peace, and neutrality will further develop.

Please accept my highest esteem.

Democratic Kampuchea, 20 February 1985

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of
foreign affairs

CSO: 4212/47

CAMBODIA

CHEA SIM RECEIVES LAO FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

BK111454 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1102 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK 11 Mar--National Assembly Chairman Chea Sim cordially received in Phnom Penh Monday morning a delegation of the Laos-Kampuchea Friendship Association led by Kou Souvannamethi, minister of justice and vice president of the association on a visit to Kampuchea.

Also present at the reception were Neou Samom, president of the Kampuchea-Laos Friendship Association and vice president of the Commission for Organization of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and Thongpeng Souklaseng, Lao ambassador.

Chea Sim, also Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, spoke of the friendship and militant solidarity between the countries in the struggle against the common enemy. He said that the Lao delegation's visit will contribute to the further consolidation of the friendship between the two countries. He reiterated his full support to the just struggle of the Lao people against the aggression of the Thai-ultra-rightist ruling circles.

For his part, the Lao head delegate highly valued the Kampuchean people's successes over the past six years, particularly the victories of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea in their mopping-up operations against important hideouts of the Polpotists and other reactionary Khmers; and affirmed that the Lao people regard these successes as their own.

He spoke of the enemy's treacherous moves to undermine the three Indochinese countries' revolutions; especially the aggressive acts of the Thai ultra-rightists against the three Lao hamlets in Sayabourg Province.

The same day, the Lao delegation left Phnom Penh after a weeklong visit to Kampuchea. While in Kampuchea the delegation attended a ceremony to name a village in Kandal Province "Kampuchea-Laos friendship". It also visited a number of industrial and agricultural establishments and places of historical interest in Kandal Province and Phnom Penh.

CSO: 4200/648

CAMBODIA

ANNIVERSARY OF VIENTIANE SUMMIT

BK251602 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1111 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK 25 Feb--Radio "Voice of the Kampuchean People" has marked with an editorial the second anniversary of the Indochinese summit held in Vientiane, Laos, on 23 February 1983, saying that the three Indochinese peoples can congratulate one another on the great success of their cooperation in the spirit of the Vientiane statement.

By correctly putting into effect the Vientiane statement, the radio said, the three peoples have further strengthened the special relations formed in the long struggle against the common enemy. This has helped improve the life of each people and consolidate the independence and sovereignty of each country, the radio added.

In Kampuchea, the radio noted, thanks to the devoted assistance of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and on the strength of the Vientiane statement, the people, under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, have worked with complete dedication to defend and rebuild their country, overcoming many obstacles and recording big victories in all fields. The victories won in 1984 and the current dry season in cooperation with Vietnamese army volunteers in mopping-up operations along the Kampuchean-Thai border and the successes obtained on the diplomatic plane, especially the 10th Indochinese ministerial conference in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, have combined to enhance the prestige of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on the international arena, the radio said.

These great successes are owed largely to the special solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam and the strategic alliance of the three Indochinese countries, ties which the three peoples must constantly consolidate, the radio remarked.

It continued by saying that the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, having made so many sacrifices during successive foreign aggression, ardently aspire for peace, friendship and cooperation and want to be in good terms with their neighbours.

Recalling the initiatives taken by the three countries for a Southeast Asia of peace, stability and cooperation, the radio said that Kampuchea, Vietnam, Laos with their militant solidarity and good will, can foil all perfidious

moves of the Chinese expansionists, the U.S. imperialists and reactionary elements in the ASEAN who are joining hands to create tensions and confrontation in this region with the aim of reversing the situation in Kampuchea and weakening the three Indochinese countries.

It concluded by stressing the Kampuchean People's determination to strengthen the traditional Indochinese solidarity and to intensify [word indistinct] solidarity and cooperation with other socialist countries and progressive people throughout the world so as to defeat all enemy moves and forge ahead with the construction of a socialist-oriented Kampuchea.

CSO: 4200/648

CAMBODIA

HENG SAMRIN RECEIVES SRV WOMENS UNION DELEGATION

BK071301 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1124 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK 7 Mar--Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of the State Council, received in Phnom Penh Wednesday afternoon a delegation of the Vietnam Women's Union led by Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and president of the union, on a visit to Kampuchea.

President Heng Samrin informed the Vietnamese guests of the all-sided successes of the Kampuchean revolution in the past six years, particularly the great military victories in the dry-season mopping-up operations against the reactionary Khmers. "The enemies all have suffered bitter defeats," he stressed.

"These successes," he went on, "were resulted not only from tireless efforts of the Kampuchean people, including the women who are distinguished in the political proselytizing of misled people, but also from the three Indochinese countries strategic alliance, first of all the Kampuchea-Vietnam special alliance."

Recalling the precious support and assistance of the party, the government and the people of Vietnam to the Kampuchean revolution, Heng Samrin thanked the Vietnamese women for having sent their sons and husbands to fulfill their internationalist mission in Kampuchea.

For her part, Nguyen Thi Dinh highly valued the great successes of the Kampuchean people in general and the women in particular in national construction and defence, which, she said, testify to the firm confidence of the population in the just leadership of the KPRP.

She considered the victories of the Kampuchean people those of the Vietnamese people and pledged to do all in her capacity to further strengthen the cooperation between the women of the two countries.

The delegation left Phnom Penh Thursday after a week-long visit to Kampuchea. While here, it attended a recapitulatory meeting on Kampuchean women's patriotic movement.

CAMBODIA

'FIVE-GOOD WOMEN' MEETING OPENS; HUN SEN PRESENT

BK051428 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1111 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK 3 Mar--Kampuchean women are reviewing for the first time the patriotic movement in which they have engaged with great success over the past years.

Gathered in Phnom Penh for this purpose are 220 representatives of the 13,951 "five-good women" who have emerged from the movement.

Present at the opening of the meeting Tuesday morning was Hun Sen, member of Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Also seen on the presidium were Mean Sam-an, alternate member of the party Central Committee and president of the Association of Revolutionary Women of Kampuchea; Men Sam-an, member, and president of the Commission for Propaganda and Education, of the party Central Committee; Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and president of Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Men Chhan, member of the State Council.

A guest of honour from Vietnam is Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and president of the Women's Union.

"Five-good women" are those who distinguish themselves in production, in building the Armed Force and in the implementation of the party's political line, who have a high sense of national and international solidarity, who make great efforts to raise their political understanding and cultural level, and who are efficient as housewives.

The objective of the movement is to bring into play the good qualities of women in the cause of national defence and construction.

A keynote report delivered by the president of the Association of Revolutionary Women of Kampuchea says that in many areas women have grown their own ricefields and have pooled money for national defence. Women in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province are noted for their active role in transporting supplies to the Army. Two of them worked together with the authorities in capturing 12 infiltrators and seizing eight firearms. In Kompong Speu, five women captured 11 enemy troops. Two others, in Kompong Cham, have helped the authorities in hunting

down 41 enemy agents. In the whole country, 280 women have persuaded 2,473 misled people to rally to the people.

The report notes that two women have been elected to the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party and 11 others to provincial party committees, and five others have been promoted to the ranks of cabinet minister or deputy minister.

These successes; the report says, are indicative of the confidence placed by women in the leadership of the party, of the latter's concern for the improvement of women's conditions and of the conscious efforts deployed by women as builders of the country.

CSO: 4200/648

CAMBODIA

REPORT ON 'FIVE GOOD' WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

BK071330 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1131 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK 7 Mar--The conference of "five-good women" was closed in Phnom Penh Thursday afternoon after three days' seating.

Addressing the closing session, Chea Sim, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and chairman of both the national assembly and the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland, praised the great achievements recorded by the Kampuchean women in fulfilling the revolutionary tasks. He called on them to further promote agricultural production in 1985, while doubling their revolutionary vigilance in the face of the enemy's psy-warfare and closely strengthening solidarity and friendship with the fraternal socialist countries, especially with Vietnam, Laos and the Soviet Union.

The conference began on Monday with the participation of 220 representatives of the 13,951 "five-good" women throughout Kampuchea to review for the first time the patriotic movement in which they have engaged with great success over the past years.

In the first and second days of the conference, the participants heard a keynote report delivered by the president of the Association of Revolutionary Women of Kampuchea (ARWK), Mean Sam-an, and other reports by delegates from the provinces.

The association was conferred with the "labour order," second class, from the PRK State Council for their contributions to national defence and construction. Also on the occasion, the Vietnam Women's Union decorated the Kampuchean women with Vietnam's "friendship order" for their firm support and assistance (?to) the Vietnamese people's socialist construction and national defence. Meanwhile, the medals "for the cause of women liberation" of the Vietnam Women's Union were awarded to 12 Kampuchean women for their distinction in the women's movement.

Also at the closing session, the Council of Ministers awarded the women's organization of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province with a rotary banner, and four collectives and four individuals with congratulatory certificates. Four women who had sacrificed their lives for the revolutionary cause were conferred with the medal "fatherland will be grateful forever."

On this occasion, the ARWK also presented its banners to the association chapters of the provinces of Preah Vihear, Pursat, Takeo, Kompong Cham and the city of Phnom Penh. One hundred collectives and 300 individuals were also awarded with congratulatory certificates for their good performance in the patriotic movement.

CSO: 4200/648

CAMBODIA

PHNOM PENH MEETING ON INTERNATIONAL WOMENS DAY

BK081303 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1113 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK 8 Mar--A meeting was held by more than 7,000 women at the National Stadium in Phnom Penh Friday morning for the 75th International Womens Day (8 March).

Among the members of the Presidium were Chea Sim, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, chairman of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean fatherland; Mean Sam-an, alternate member of the party Central Committee and president of the Association of Revolutionary Women of Kampuchea; and Khim Pon, deputy secretary of the Phnom Penh party committee.

Speaking at the meeting, Mean Sam-an highlighted the all-round substantial achievements recorded by women in national defence and construction over the past six years under the KPRP leadership. She reiterated the Kampuchean women's support to the progressive forces throughout the world for peace, national independence, democracy, equality and elimination of all forces of aggression. She also stressed the determination of the Kampuchean women to implement the political line of the party and to strengthen the Indochinese solidarity in the face of the moves of the imperialist, expansionist and other reactionary forces.

The Kampuchean women, said the president of the association, are conscious of their role in the new stage of the revolution and will do their best to contribute to its success. The function was ended by an art performance.

CSO: 4200/648

CAMBODIA

CHHENG PHON OPENS CONFERENCE ON BOOK PUBLICATION

BK271236 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1059 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK 27 Feb--Kampuchea, Vietnam, Laos and the Soviet Union opened their fourth quadripartite publication conference in Phnom Penh Wednesday morning.

The Kampuchean delegation is led by Chey Sophea, deputy minister of information and culture, the Vietnamese delegation by Vu Khac Lien, deputy minister of culture, the Lao delegation by Somsri Desagomphov, deputy minister of culture, and the Soviet delegation by Ivan Petrovich Karovkine, vice president of the state committee for publishing, printing and book distribution.

Presiding over the opening was Chheng Phon, politburo member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and minister of information and culture. Also present were Do Minh Chau, cultural counsellor of the Vietnamese Embassy; Boris A. Romanov, counsellor of the Soviet Embassy; and Souklala Phakonkham, second secretary of the Lao Embassy.

Chheng Phon pointed out the importance of books in the common struggle against the imperialist military [word indistinct] and Chinese sabotage, especially the collusion between Beijing, U.S. imperialism and other international reactionary forces against the three Indochinese peoples, for world peace, social progress and national independence.

He also stressed the necessity to further acquaint people with Marxism-Leninism, the achievements of the socialist revolution, and the peace policy of the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole.

Chheng Phon expresses his satisfaction at Kampuchea's good cooperation with Vietnam, Laos and the Soviet Union in publication.

CSO: 4200/648

1 April 1985

CAMBODIA

GDR EDUCATION DELEGATION LEAVES AFTER VISIT

BK130557 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1153 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK 12 Mar--A delegation of the Ministry of Higher Education and Technology of the German Democratic Republic led by Gerhard Engel, vice minister, left Phnom Penh on Monday after a five-day visit to Kampuchea.

The delegation was seen off at Pochentong airport by Ek Sam-ol, Kampuchean vice minister of education, and Gunter Horn, G.D.R. ambassador to Kampuchea.

Earlier, the delegation was received by Chea Soth, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning.

On that occasion, Chea Soth expressed his conviction that the delegation's visit would contribute to the development of the educational cooperation between Kampuchea and the G.D.R. He profoundly thanked the party, the government and the people of the GDR for their precious contributions to the cause of national reconstruction of Kampuchea, particularly in the fields of culture and sciences and technology.

For his part, Gerhard Engel expressed his joy at the achievements and the rapid development of the Kampuchean revolution over the past six years, under the correct leadership of the KPRP Central Committee. He hailed the fine development of the fraternal friendship and the fruitful cooperation between the two countries. Gerhard Engel also voiced his support to the peace proposals of the three Indochinese countries.

While in Kampuchea, the delegation met with Minister of Education Pen Navouth and had talks with a Kampuchean delegation of the Ministry of Education on the prospects of cultural cooperation. The minutes of the talks were signed by Ek Sam-ol, Kampuchean vice minister of education, and his G.D.R. counterpart, Gerhard Engel.

The delegation gave lectures at the college of medicine and the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Technical College in Phnom Penh. It visited the Teachers' College, the Institute of Languages, the National Museum, the former Royal Palace and the Tuol Sleng museum of genocide also in Phnom Penh.

CAMBODIA

BRIEFS

THANKS TO BULGARIA'S FILIPOV--Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, recently sent a message of thanks to Comrade Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, for congratulating him on his election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK. The message stresses: I would like to express to you my sincere thanks for the congratulations you sent me on my election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK. I am confident that the relations between our two parties, states, and peoples will further develop with greater successes in the future. I wish you the best of health, long life, and more and greater successes in your gloriously noble tasks for the well-being of the Bulgarian people and peace in the world. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 25 Feb 85]

GREETINGS TO PHAM VAN DONG--Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, on the occasion of his 79th birthday. The message stresses: On the occasion of your 79th birthday, I am glad to extend to you my warmest congratulations and best wishes. I would like to highly applaud your leading role. In light of all the resolutions of the CPV Congress, the Vietnamese people have won victories over the enemy of all stripes. At present, the courageous Vietnamese people and army are crushing the war of aggression waged by the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists in collusion with U.S. imperialism and international reactionaries in order to build and safeguard socialist gains and national independence, the holy goal of the Vietnamese people. I wish you good health, long life, and more and greater successes in your noble mission. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 1 Mar 85]

HUN SEN THANKS CASTRO--Comrade Hun Sen, Political Bureau member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, has recently sent a message of thanks to Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba. The message stresses: I am deeply touched by the message of congratulations you sent me on my election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK. On behalf of the Cambodian Government and people and in my own name,

1 April 1985

I would like to extend to you my most sincere and warm thanks. I am very glad to note that the relations between our two countries and peoples become more vigorous and firm on the basis of authentic Marxism-Leninism. The PRK expresses its profound gratitude to the Republic of Cuba for its resolute and constant support for the PRK in its just struggle for peace and socialism. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 21 Feb 85]

GREETINGS TO HENG SAMRIN—I would like to express my sincere thanks to you for your best greetings on the occasion of my 78th birthday. I am confident that the great bonds of friendship, militant solidarity, and multifaceted cooperation between Vietnam and Cambodia and among Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos will develop with each passing day. I hope that the entire Cambodian people achieve all great victories in the cause of the defense and construction of their fatherland. May you enjoy the best of health and achieve all successes in fulfilling your noble duty. [Text] ["Recent" message from Truong Chinh, SRV Council of State chairman, to Heng Samrin, PRK Council of State chairman] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 4 Mar 85]

HUN SEN MESSAGE TO CSSR COUNTERPART--PRK Foreign Minister Comrade Hun Sen recently sent a message of thanks to CSSR Foreign Minister Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek for greeting him on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of 7 January national day. The message read in part: I sincerely thank you and extend fraternal sentiments to you for your warm and cordial greetings sent to me on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the PRK national day. I am convinced that the all-round cooperation between our two countries and peoples will be a great contribution to strengthening the socialist community and safeguarding peace. I wish you, beloved comrade, good health and greater victories in your noble mission. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 22 Feb 85]

CHEA SIM THANKS CSSR OFFICIAL--KUFNCD National Council Chairman Comrade Chea Sim recently sent a message of thanks to the chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee who sent him a message of congratulations for the big victories scored by the Cambodian people. The thank-you message noted, among other things: I would like to extend warmest thanks to the comrade chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee and the fraternal Czechoslovak people for their message of congratulations for the brilliant victories scored in the past by the Cambodian people and the KUFNCD. I wish you and the fraternal Czechoslovak people greater victories in your national construction tasks. May the bonds of friendship and solidarity between our two fronts and peoples further strengthen and last forever. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 24 Feb 85]

MESSAGE TO POLISH LEADERS--Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, sent a message to thank Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and

Comrade Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, for their greetings on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the Cambodian people's national day. The message stressed: In the name of the KPRP Central Committee, the PRK Council of State and Council of Ministers, and in our own names, we would like to express our thanks to you and through you to the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic as well as the fraternal Polish people for greetings on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the Cambodian people's national day. We would like to reiterate once again that the victories scored by the Cambodian people during the past 6 years cannot be separated from the noble assistance and support of the fraternal Polish people. We are confident that the bonds of friendship, solidarity, and multi-faceted cooperation between our two countries and peoples will develop steadily. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 26 Feb 85]

MESSAGE TO BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER--Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, recently sent a message of thanks to Comrade Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, for sending him a message of greetings on the 6th anniversary of the Cambodian people's 7 January national day. The message stressed: I sincerely thank you for the greetings you sent me on the occasion of the 7 January national day, the victory day of the PRK. I am very pleased to note that the bonds of friendship and all-round cooperation between our two countries are growing steadily. I wish you and the fraternal Bulgarian people the best of health and more and greater successes in building Bulgaria into a glorious socialist state. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 26 Feb 85]

THANKS SENT TO BULGARIAN LEADERS--Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, recently sent a message of thanks to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and Comrade Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, for their greetings on the 6th anniversary of the Cambodian people's 7 January national day. The message stressed: On behalf of the KPRP Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and all Cambodian people and in our own names, we express to you and, through you, to the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the Bulgarian people our sincere thanks for the warm greetings you sent us on the occasion of the PRK's national day. We are firmly convinced that the relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the PRK and the People's Republic of Bulgaria based on proletarian internationalism will develop steadily in the interests of our two peoples. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 26 Feb 85]

SOVIET TRADE UNION DELEGATION--On 2 March, at the office of the Education Ministry, Comrade Pen Navouth, minister of education and vice chairman of the PRK-USSR Friendship Association, cordially and warmly received the delegation of the Soviet Trade Union Council led by Comrade (Vladimir Ivanovich Davinko), chairman of the organizational department of the Ukrainian Trade Union Council. On this occasion, Comrade Pen Navouth told the delegation about the constant development of the Cambodian revolution, particularly in the field of education which is the basis for promoting the socialist spirit to contribute to building the country in accordance with scientific and progressive principles. The comrade also expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet party, government, and people for their unreserved support for the Cambodian people in their efforts to build the country in accordance with socialist doctrine. Comrade Pen Navouth also voiced full support for every peace initiative of the Soviet Union and denounced the warmongering policies of the [United States] which advocate the arms race and push the entire mankind toward the danger of nuclear war. Replying, Comrade (Vladimir Ivanovich Davinko) highly praised the great revolutionary achievements scored by the Cambodian people during the past 6 years, particularly the development of the relations of friendship and solidarity between the three Indochinese countries and the Soviet Union. The comrade also affirmed that the Soviet party, government, and people will continue to support the Cambodian people in their correct cause of building their country toward socialism. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 3 Mar 85]

THAI 'SLANDEROUS PROPAGANDA'--The Bangkok authorities have raised a hue and cry in an attempt to distort the victories won by the KPRAF and the Vietnamese Army volunteers in their operations against the Pol Pot remnants and other Cambodian reactionary groups. Bangkok's slanderous propaganda about SRV soldiers using chemical weapons has been repeatedly disseminated in an attempt to make all believe it is true. Obviously, the enemies of the Cambodian people have repeatedly used this threadbare statement to defame Vietnam and to cover up the most bitter defeats suffered by the Pol Pot clique. Bangkok's accusation can neither harm nor defame the prestige of the Vietnamese Army volunteers in fulfilling their internationalist mission in Cambodia. Bangkok should recall that the investigation into such accusations conducted since 1982 has produced nothing. A report publicized by [words indistinct] following repeated research since 1982 noted that (?this accusation) by the imperialists and reactionaries [words indistinct]. By continuing to repeat such accusations, the enemies of the Cambodian revolution will only defame themselves in the eyes of the world public. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 3 Mar 85]

RED CROSS AID DISTRIBUTION--The Cambodian Red Cross recently distributed 8 metric tons of rice--the gift of international humanitarian organizations--to people in Kiri Chong Kaoh village in Kaoh Andet District [Takeo Province]. The Cambodian Red Cross directly distributed this rice to 320 families of disabled, fallen, and volunteer combatants, and workers. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 23 Feb 85]

WORKERS KILL SRV SOLDIERS--On 20 January, in Kompong Leng District, Kampong Chhnang Province, the Vietnamese forced our people to clear forest. At the work site the Vietnamese armed some able workers and forced them to become soldiers and die on behalf of the Vietnamese. However, after receiving weapons, our people revolted and killed 11 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 15 others. Afterward, our people fled home. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 2 Mar 85 BK]

COOP AGREEMENT WITH POLAND--Phnom Penh SPK 16 March--Instruments of ratification of an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation, signed in Warsaw on 6 August 1984 between the Kampuchean and Polish Governments, were exchanged in Phnom Penh Saturday morning. The exchange was done by Kong Korn, Kampuchean vice minister for foreign affairs, and Ludwik Klockowski, Polish ambassador to Kampuchea. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1106 GMT 16 Mar 85 BK]

SRV DELEGATION ARRIVES--Phnom Penh SPK 9 Mar--A delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry for Economic and Cultural Cooperation with Foreign Countries [led] by Dang Thi, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and minister, arrived [in] Phnom Penh on Tuesday morning for an official visit to Kampuchea. It will participate in a meeting on economic and cultural cooperation between the northeastern provinces of Kampuchea with their Vietnamese sister provinces as well as between the City of Phnom Penh and its twin city in Vietnam--Ho Chi Minh City. The delegation was welcomed by Tang Saroem, minister for economic and cultural cooperation [title as received] with foreign countries, and Mok Mareth, vice chairman of the Phnom Penh People's Revolutionary Committee. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1107 GMT 5 Mar 85 BK]

SRV CULTURE MINISTRY DELEGATION--Phnom Penh SPK 7 Mar--A delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Culture led by Vu Khac Lien, deputy minister, left Phnom Penh Thursday morning after a ten-day official visit to Kampuchea. While in Kampuchea, the delegation attended the fourth publication conference of Kampuchea, Vietnam, Laos and the Soviet Union, which was ended in the Kampuchean capital last Sunday. A protocol on cultural cooperation between Kampuchea and Vietnam was concluded at the end of the visit. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1130 GMT 7 Mar 85 BK]

PORTUGUESE COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION--Phnom Penh SPK 14 Mar--A delegation of the Communist Party of Portugal led by Octavio Pato, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee, arrived in Phnom Penh Thursday morning for an official visit to Kampuchea. The delegation was welcomed at Pochentong airport by Kim Yin, member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee; Prach Sun, vice president of the Commission for External Relations of the party Central Committee; and other Kampuchean officials. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1122 GMT 14 Mar 85 BK]

LAO PUBLISHING DELEGATION DEPARTS--Phnom Penh SPK 5 Mar--A delegation of the Lao Ministry of Culture led by Somsai Desasomphou, vice minister, left Phnom Penh Monday after the fourth book publication and distribution conference of Kampuchea, Vietnam, Laos and the Soviet Union. The five-day conference was ended in the Kampuchean capital last Sunday. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1120 GMT 5 Mar 85 BK]

MONDOLKIRI INSPECTION TOUR--Phnom Penh SPK 28 Feb--A delegation of the Commission for Cultural and Social Affairs of the National Assembly of Kampuchea has made an inspection tour of Mondolkiri Province, 300 km. northeast of Phnom Penh. The delegation, led by Nu Beng, president of the commission, called on the provincial officials and employees, and visited a number of sanitary and educational establishments. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1105 GMT 28 Feb 85 BK]

BOU THANG GREETES GDR COUNTERPART--Phnom Penh SPK 1 Mar--National Defence Minister Bou Thang has sent warmest greetings to his counterpart in the German Democratic Republic, General Heinz Hoffmann, on the 29th anniversary of the GDR army day. The message says: "Over the past 29 years under the correct leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the National People's Army of the GDR, an active member of the Warsaw treaty, has contributed to defending the western border of the socialist community as well as to defeating all the moves of the imperialists against authentic socialism. "The Kampuchean people and their army forces greatly rejoice at the development and the great successes of the GDR army in the last 29 years." The message wishes the friendship, solidarity and multiform cooperation between Kampuchea and the GDR constantly development [sentence as received]. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1105 GMT 1 Mar 85 BK]

SAMRIN GREETES BATMONH ON BIRTHDAY--Phnom Penh SPK 12 Mar--Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of the State Council, has sent greetings to Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia and President of the People's Revolutionary Party of Hural, on his 61st birthday. The message says: "As a genuine revolutionary and an active leader you have spared no efforts in leading the difficult struggle of the Mongolian people to build socialism in the People's Republic of Mongolia. Thanks to your own contribution, the role of the PRM in the international arena is incessantly rising." The message wishes the Mongolian leader the best of health, happiness and successes in his revolutionary tasks. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1203 GMT 12 Mar 85 BK]

SOVIET ARMY DAY--Phnom Penh SPK 21 Feb--A get-together to mark the 67th Soviet Army Day (23 February) was held in Phnom Penh Wednesday [20 February] by the Ministry of National Defence of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Kampuchean Deputy Defence Minister Meas Kroch recalled at the meeting that the Soviet Army, under the leadership of the great Lenin, had greatly increased its strength. He also highly praised the victories recorded by the Soviet Army in the heroic struggle against fascism in World War II. G. Marissov, the Soviet military attache in Kampuchea, spoke of the heroic struggle of the Soviet Armed Forces during the past 67 years, particularly that against fascist

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Germany, and the glorious triumph which led to the emergence of the world socialist system. Other participants took the floor to analyze the experiences of the Kampuchean Armed Forces in the struggle against the Chinese expansionists, the U.S. imperialists and Thai ruling circles who are backing the Pol Pol clique against the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. The Vietnamese and Lao military attaches also participated in the meeting. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1117 GMT 21 Feb 85 BK]

SRV GET-TOGETHER--Phnom Penh SPK 19 Feb--A get-together marking the sixth anniversary of the Kampuchea-Vietnam treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation was held in Phnom Penh Monday by the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland and the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association. Participants included Sim Ka, member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of the State Inspectorate; Chan Ven, general secretary of the State Council, vice chairman of the front, and president of friendship association; and Nguyen Hoa, counsellor of the Vietnamese Embassy to Kampuchea. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1159 GMT 19 Feb 85 BK]

SRV, USSR PUBLISHING DELEGATIONS--Phnom Penh SPK 20 Feb--Two foreign delegations--one of the Vietnamese Ministry of Culture and the other of the USSR State Committee for Publishing, Printing and Book Distribution--arrived here Monday to attend an international conference on book publication and distribution. The Vietnamese delegation was led by Vu Khac Lien, deputy minister of culture, and the Soviet one by Ivan Petrovich Koroukin, vice president of the committee. The guests were welcomed by Him Chhem and Chey Sophea, vice ministers of information and culture. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1129 GMT 25 Feb 85 BK]

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED--Phnom Penh SPK 25 Feb--A protocol on meteorological cooperation between Kampuchea and Vietnam was signed in Phnom Penh Monday morning. The signatories were Nuon Sareth, Kampuchean deputy minister of agriculture and Tran Van An, head of the Vietnamese General Department of Meteorology and Hydrology who arrived in Phnom Penh last Thursday. Nguyen Hoa, counsellor of the Vietnamese Embassy to Kampuchea witnessed the signing. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1131 GMT 25 Feb 85 BK]

POISONED VEGETABLES CHARGED--On 19 February, in Kratie District, Kratie Province, the Vietnamese enemy put poison in vegetables sold in market places. Six of our people who bought and ate these vegetables died. [Excerpt] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 22 Feb 85 BK]

VIETNAMESE SOLDIERS 'FLED HOME'--On 2 February, on the Preah Vihear battlefield [Preah Vihear Province], 60 Vietnamese soldiers fled home to Vietnam. The reason was because they refused to serve the Le Duan clique's war of aggression in Cambodia. [Excerpt] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 23 Feb 85 BK]

JAPANESE COMMITTEE ON KAMPUCHEA--During its annual meeting in Tokyo on 16 February, the Japanese Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea [ICK] issued a resolution firmly condemning the Vietnamese armed attacks along the Cambodian-Thai border and calling on the Hanoi Vietnamese administration to respect and implement the UN resolutions by immediately withdrawing its aggressor troops from Cambodia. (Sakamoto Tokunatsu), chairman of the Japanese Committee of the ICK, stated: Although the situation in Phnum Malai is very tense, I believe that Democratic Kampuchea will definitely win in the end because its struggle for independence is a just struggle. Democratic Kampuchea is waging a large-scale guerrilla war against the Vietnamese aggressors. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 18 Feb 85 BK]

SOVIET JOURNALISTS' ASSISTANCE--Phnom Penh, 19 Feb (SPK)--The Union of Soviet Journalists recently sent photographic equipment to the Association of Cambodian Journalists. The gift--worth R3,662--was handed over in Phnom Penh by Achot Z. Melik Chakhnazarov, adviser to the Soviet Embassy, to Khieu Kanharith, editor of the weekly KAMPUCHEA and general secretary of the Association of Cambodian Reporters. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0511 GMT 19 Feb 85]

KRATIE DELEGATION VISITS SRV--Phnom Penh, 21 Feb (SPK)--A delegation of the Cambodian province of Kratie recently visited the sister province of Song Be (South Vietnam) on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the Cambodian-Vietnamese treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation. The delegation visited the economic and cultural establishments of the province. The delegations of the two sister provinces exchanged views on cooperation between the two provinces in 1983-1984 and signed a document on economic and cultural cooperation for 1985. On that occasion, the Cambodian delegation also attended the ceremony to set up a branch of the Vietnamese-Cambodian Friendship Association in Song Be Province. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0504 GMT 21 Feb 85]

MISLED PERSONS RALLY--Phnom Penh, 21 Feb (SPK)--Thirty-one misled persons recently rallied to the revolutionary cause in Kompong Thom Province, some 150 km north of Phnom Penh. Twenty-nine of them reported to the authorities of Santuk District and the two others to those of the provincial city. Last year, the province welcomed a total of 365 former misled. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1143 GMT 21 Feb 85]

GDR GIFTS--Phnom Penh, 27 Feb (SPK)--GDR Ambassador to Cambodia Gunter Horn presented PRK Red Cross Secretary General My Samedt in Phnom Penh yesterday with more than 1 metric ton of medicines and health equipment donated by the GDR Government to the victims of the recent floods. My Samedt on this occasion expressed sincere thanks to the GDR Government and people for their disinterested aid to the Cambodian people. Health Minister Yit Kimseng was also present. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0403 GMT 27 Feb 85]

COOPERATION WITH VIETNAMESE PROVINCE--Phnom Penh, 23 Feb (SPK)--According to Pol Saroeun, secretary of Takeo provincial party committee, since the 7 January liberation day, Vietnamese cadres and volunteers have been fulfilling their noble internationalist tasks in Takeo Province. In agriculture, the Vietnamese Province of An Giang has assisted in training 15 solidarity group cadres, organized a working visit for 30 others, and provided 100 metric tons of rice seed. Takeo Province, on the other hand, has exchanged 150 metric tons of fish for silk fiber from An Giang Province to fulfill its handicraft needs. To greet the 6th anniversary of the PRK-SRV treaty, the two sister provinces plan to dig a 20-km canal from Takeo to Kaoh Andet District. [Summary] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT 23 Feb 85]

LAO PUBLISHING DELEGATION--Phnom Penh, 27 Feb (SPK)--A delegation of the Lao Ministry of Culture, led by Deputy Minister Somsai Desasonphou, arrived in Phnom Penh yesterday to attend the fourth Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos-USSR quadripartite conference on book editing, publication, and distribution. The delegation was greeted on its arrival at the airport by Cambodian Minister of Information and Culture Chey Sophea and other personalities. Lao Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the PRK Thongpen Souklaseng was also on hand. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0401 GMT 27 Feb 85]

BUDDHIST DELEGATION TO USSR--Phnom Penh, 12 Feb (SPK)--A delegation of the Cambodian Committee of Asian Buddhists for Peace (ABCP) led by its president, Superior Bonze Tep Vong, left last Saturday for Moscow, where it will attend a conference of this organization to be held from 14 to 16 February. The head of the Cambodian clergy and his delegation were seen off by Min Khin, deputy general secretary of the KUFNCD National Council, and venerable Um Sum, vice president of the front committee for Phnom Penh Municipality. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0409 GMT 12 Feb 85]

RED CROSS AID DISTRIBUTION--Phnom Penh, 11 Feb (SPK)--In early February, the Cambodian Red Cross distributed over 34 metric tons of rice, a gift from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, to the people in Svay Rieng and Takeo Provinces. Each needy family received 50 kg. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1104 GMT 11 Feb 85]

CSO: 4219/43

INDONESIA

DEBT SERVICE RATIO APPROACHING 20 PERCENT

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 27 Feb 85 p 2

[Editorial: "The Debt-Service Ratio Is About To Touch 20 Percent"]

[Text]

The Minister of Finance last week supplied data to Parliament we have mostly been informed of, but such data remain important as a reminder in view of their very significant consequences on development.

The main foreign debts of the Indonesian government have reached around US\$ 25 billion. These considerable debts exclude those in the private sector, because the latter have no complete records. This is understandable because our foreign exchange regime is very liberal so that capital flow and payments for capital servicing are entirely free. Bank Indonesia has indeed requested the parties concerned to register their debts, but any negligence to do this will not be found out either.

The export value last year stood at around US\$ 12 billion, while debt settlements and interest payments reached US\$ 2.35 billion. Hence what is called the debt-service ratio, viz. the total of payments for debt servicing as compared to the export value, becomes around 19%, meaning that it is about to touch the critical point of 20%.

The limit of 20% for the debt-service ratio in fact is not to be absolutely adhered to. But this limit has been recognized by the conservative financial world as the ceiling that should not be exceeded. If this is surpassed then the countries concerned will be doubted by their creditors, and questions are raised whether their economies are still (and will remain) sound.

For Indonesia this limit is also relative. How to get the export value? The figures used by the

Minister of Finance include net exports of oil and gas. It means that gross oil/gas exports are deducted by imports of crude oil and oil products. There is actually no necessity to take the export value on the basis of this net value. If oil/gas exports are calculated by the gross method, the DSR (debt-service ratio) naturally becomes smaller.

Then it may be worthwhile for us to use the net oil/gas export value, because the debt-service outside the government sector, viz. the private sector, is not included. This total has most probably increased as well. It may have reached one billion dollars annually, as this credit is not under soft terms.

If the private debt-service is taken into account, Indonesia's DSR already exceeds 20%. In this case, will Indonesia become a country that bears a grave financial risk?

Those with a cautious or conservative outlook will answer: Yes. This is especially so with the possibility of export value decline or a crude oil price slump. If the government debt-service is already US\$ 2.55 billion, and the private debt-service possibly US\$ 1 billion, then US\$ 3.55 billion annually cannot be spent on goods imports and payments of services from abroad.

If the balance of payments is in a difficult position and the foreign exchange for imports and payments of services is lacking, the rate of economic growth is most likely to go down. An example of this phenomenon prevailing near us can be found in the Philippines. In order to improve the balance of payments the IMF is going to intervene, which usually demands a devaluation and a very austere state budget. Such an operation of economic rescue can still further lower economic growth in its process.

So there are apparently certain sentiments among Indonesian government circles, especially the monetary authorities, to control the flow of foreign loans even further. The flow of loans for the government sector, including state corporations, is already tightly bridled by the Coordinator Minister for Economy, Finance and Industry, and loans other than IGGI's commitments are rejected to a high extent.

Very strict control is also imposed on foreign credits for the private sector. State banks are not permitted to give guarantees. Foreign loans from private banks are also controlled.

Hence the private sector, expected to undertake large scale investments in the Fourth Five-Year Plan, is asking itself, what will the sources of finance be. Will they be internal sources? Most companies are already weak as a result of the recession since 1982. Moreover, starting this year the private sector is obligated to pay more taxes.

All this does not mean that the private sector will not be assisted by the government in financing. State banks still provide long term and short term credits, at an interest rate not as high as that on the free money market. However, for new investments state banks now also demand relatively bigger equity shares to balance the relatively high interest rate.

The conclusion is that the prospect for large sums of private capital investments in the Fourth Five-Year Plan remains to be doubted.

CSO: 4200/612

INDONESIA

NEED FOR PRIVATE INVESTMENTS NOTED

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 20 Feb 85 pp 3, 4

[Editorial: "How Far Are Private Investments Really Needed?"]

[Text]

The change of leadership of the Investment Coordinating Board (BKPN) recently has drawn the attention of investors, both at home and abroad. They raise the question whether this change serves as an indication towards the tightening of policies with regard to PMA and PMDN (foreign and domestic investments), or possibly the other way round. Or perhaps there are other reasons that more involve the internal affairs of government circles. The State Secretary installing the new BKPN leader stressed the need for coordination and integration in handling the process of investment approval, which may indicate that the basic issue more constitutes internal coordination between state agencies rather than the change of PMA and PMDN policies.

PMDN naturally get due support, as "their role needs further boosting and promotion". On the other hand, PMA are more restricted, viz. they are "made possible for certain sectors as long as they do not endanger the national economy and security and do not hamper the growth of national companies". Some international companies will surely be doubtful, and question whether they are still really welcome. The restrictions and negative terms have now been more emphasized.

If Indonesia does not want to depend too much on PMA any longer, as a national aspiration this is quite understandable. Japan, Korea and Taiwan also have the same attitude. The three nations rely more on their domestic private businessmen, who are already dynamic and strong enough.

For Indonesia this domestic problem still contains several intricate issues. In the countries referred to above, their domestic private sector bears no complicated socio-political issues.

The Fourth Five-Year Plan projects capital investments in non government sector at 10% above the GDP, or around Rp 10 trillion per annum, including investments in the sector of state corporations. This big investment target constitutes a great challenge.

The private sector has since 1982 been plagued with the recession and its profit surplus has diminished. If this sector is supposed to make new investments on a large scale, large amounts of extra financing from external sources are also required.

Are state banks, for instance, in a position to provide long term credits for investments worth Rp 5 trillion annually to complement the share capital of project sponsors? It seems that Bapindo (national development bank) and the other state banks will find it beyond their capacities to channel even one to two trillion rupiahs. The sources of funds for such investment credits have to be long term as well. Where do they come from? Since the banking deregulation of 1983, Bank Indonesia no longer provides very big liquid capital for state banks. It is costly to draw funds from society. The investments that have to be paid with rupiah credits will thus become high cost projects, which reduce the rate of return.

Many foreign banks are still willing to offer medium term credits for the purchase of capital goods from their countries. But Bank Indonesia's policy does not allow domestic banks, especially state banks, to give guarantees. For foreign

banks, obtaining guarantees is a difficult thing to do in this country.

The government in fact is not so inclined to see the Indonesian private sector incurring large foreign debts because it fears that Indonesia may experience the crisis being faced by Brazil, Mexico or the Philippines.

The new tax system does not offer many incentives for investments either. It is true that the highest rate is reduced, but tax collection will be realised more strictly so that most domestic companies will have to pay a lot more than in the past. Fortunately there are still some fiscal incentives such as accelerated depreciation and import duty relief / exemption for capital goods imported. However, would-be investors also begin to doubt whether these facilities will not be restricted later on, for instance due to the promotion of domestic capital goods manufacturing.

Under this export-promotion period the incentive system for investments should also be adjusted to this export-promotion goal. It means that the policy involving investments should not impose burden on certain investments which later are required to produce goods for exports.

If PMDN are more expected to play a role (than PMA), the next question is, which group of the PMDN? Formerly, in the second and third five-year programs, the sector of state corporations undertook large scale investments because this was enabled by the government's strong financial condition. This dynamic strength perhaps can no longer be expected.

If progress is later achieved by more the strong economic group alone, the anxiety now already emerging in society and voicing concern over the phenomenon of monopoly/oligopoly will further increase. This can disturb social harmony and stability. If the strong economic group is aware of this socio-political risk, they will also lessen their involvement here and shift new investments abroad.

One way-out is through "assimilation" between the economically strong and weak,

or cooperation between these two groups and the government, the latter being state corporations or state banks.

The more prominent role of state banks in joining to support the process of investments, particularly to contribute to this assimilation and integration, is inevitable. Another alternative is to give freedom to strong groups of PMA and PMDN, if the investment targets worth trillions of rupiahs annually are to be realised.

The government may argue : where should the money be obtained while the government already has to survive under fund limitations ? If the government role in investments is supposed to be reduced, why is the same government now again suggested to assume a greater part in private project investment financing ?

All this indeed is owing to the fact that the domestic private sector remains weak, notably the weak economic performance and growth of companies and entrepreneurs.

In this sector still needs further assistance from state agencies. A development bank is the most appropriate body to help this development.

Huge amounts of funds for this purpose, totalling trillions of rupiahs, possibly cannot be realised either because of restrictions involving funds, personnel, and most probably also the number of companies or entrepreneurs from the group to be assisted.

However, maximum efforts have got to be made to induce the growth of and provide guidance for the new companies and entrepreneurs. International development banks and foreign export-import banks are sufficiently interested in helping finance this private sector. Why cannot a portion of the funds from these sources, still safe from the view-point of the balance of payments, be utilised for a policy program to assist the development of new entrepreneurs and companies (or those from the weak economic group) ? The

role of such a development bank is multiple: to provide loan capital, to withhold some share capital in the portfolio that can in the future be sold to the private circles, to give technical assistance in planning and project operation, and at the same time control the use of these funds.

Jakarta, February 16, 1965.

CSO: 4200/612

INDONESIA

LPG PRODUCTION FIGURES

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 15 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] The production of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) in Indonesia in the first ten months of 1984 reached 679,393 tons, showing an increase as against 514,198 tons in 1983, 468,508 tons in 1982 and 560,358 tons in 1981.

The production of LPG in October 1984 was the lowest compared with that in the previous months last year, because of the absence of petroleum gas supply from the Rantau, Mundu, Ardjuna and Santan fields.

The total production of LPG in the whole year of 1984 is estimated to reach around 850,000 tons. The detail of the LPG production in Indonesia from 1981 to October 1984 is as listed below: (in tons)

| Year | Rantau | Mundu | Sei Gerong | Arjuna | Santan | Cilacap | Balibapayan | Dumai | Total |
|-----------|--------|--------|------------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|-------|---------|
| 1981 | 15,255 | 25,589 | 39,550 | 369,135 | 110,329 | - | - | - | 560,358 |
| 1982 | 19,195 | 16,675 | 36,199 | 296,074 | 100,365 | - | - | - | 468,508 |
| 1983 | 16,421 | 24,333 | 36,986 | 331,835 | 94,401 | 10,222 | - | - | 514,198 |
| 1984: | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 1,291 | 2,115 | 2,974 | 44,086 | 7,925 | 7,512 | - | - | 65,903 |
| February | 598 | 2,017 | 2,218 | 43,695 | 7,794 | 6,738 | - | - | 63,050 |
| March | 1,100 | 1,694 | 3,144 | 57,035 | 7,587 | 8,227 | - | - | 73,787 |
| April | 1,782 | 2,134 | 1,426 | 49,933 | 6,546 | 7,692 | - | - | 69,513 |
| May | 1,625 | 1,715 | 4,079 | 47,997 | 7,439 | 11,186 | 2,316 | 324 | 77,181 |
| June | 1,515 | 2,308 | 2,723 | 47,472 | 7,851 | 8,781 | 4,381 | 399 | 75,400 |
| July | 1,031 | 2,188 | 2,311 | 46,216 | 7,280 | 7,358 | 2,604 | 571 | 71,559 |
| August | 1,289 | 1,903 | 199 | 54,227 | 9,143 | 12,469 | 4,297 | 1,446 | 83,476 |
| September | 1,240 | 2,298 | 397 | 52,708 | 8,102 | 6,392 | - | 355 | 76,422 |
| October | - | - | 414 | - | - | 932 | 9,629 | 1,416 | 12,439 |
| Total | 11,471 | 18,372 | 19,885 | 450,369 | 68,667 | 77,557 | 28,349 | 5,019 | 679,393 |

1 April 1985

INDONESIA

SHIPBUILDING PROJECTIONS IN PELITA IV

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 15 Feb 85 p 9

[Text] In the effort to cope with the rising demand for sea transport services and to replace the scrapped old ships, the government has set up an inter-departmental team which will handle the development of the shipbuilding industry in the country.

The team consists of the elements of the Industry Department, the Communications Department, BPPT (Agency for Assessment and Application of Technology), the Finance Department and Bappenas (National Development Planning Board).

The team has made a schedule for the building of the Caraka Jaya type vessels by local dockyards in Pelita IV as follows:

| Tonnage | Number of vessels | | | | Total |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| | 1985/1986 | 1986/1987 | 1987/1988 | 1988/1989 | |
| 1,000 Dwt | 8 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 24 |
| 2,250 Dwt | 14 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 38 |
| 3,000 Dwt | 8 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 18 |
| Number of vessels | 30 | 17 | 12 | 21 | 80 |
| Total Dwt. | 63,500 | 31,000 | 25,500 | 43,500 | 163,500 |

According to the Directorate General for Basic Metal and Machinery Industries, the price of Caraka Jaya vessels built by local dockyards is US\$ 2,270.6 per Dwt for vessels of 1,000 Dwt, US\$ 1,816.5 per Dwt for vessels of 2,250 Dwt and US\$ 1,633 per Dwt for vessels of 3,000 Dwt.

CSO: 4200/612

INDONESIA

TWO MINISTERS SIGN JOINT DECREE ON TRANSMIGRATION

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 1 Mar 85 p A5

[Text]

Jakarta, Feb.28 (ANTARA).-- Industry Minister Hartarto and Transmigration Minister Martono signed a joint decree on guidance and development of industry in transmigration areas.

Under the joint decree, the implementation of transmigration programs will be synchronized with the realization of industrial development programs.

The decree stipulated that cooperation in industrial guidance and development in transmigration regions is aimed at expanding job opportunities.

In this way the quality of the life of resettlers and the population near them will be promoted and in time would attract spontaneous transmigrants.

The Department of Transmigration and its apparatuses in the regions will under the cooperation scheme take the necessary operational measures covering the provision of physical means in the resettlements required for industrial activities. The department is also tasked with providing administrative support in preparing future migrants who will be engaged in industrial activities in their new home.

The Department of Industry, on the other hand, will also take the necessary measures in promoting the technical and technological skills as well as industrial management of the migrants.

Industry Minister Hartarto on the occasion attached particular importance to small-scale industries in the development of transmigration areas.

CSO: 4200/614

INDONESIA

INVESTMENT PROJECTS GIVEN PRIORITY THIS YEAR

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 1 Mar 85 pp A8, A9

[Text]

Jakarta, March 1 (ANTARA).-- The Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM) will this year give greater attention to investment projects which produce capital goods, basic materials and complementary materials for industries that are still imported, besides export oriented investment projects.

This was disclosed by the Junior Minister of the Use of Local Products/BKPM Chairman Ir.Drs.Ginanjjar Kartasasmita here Thursday. Basic materials, complementary materials and half processed materials which have so far been imported must soon be produced in the country, he said.

It is necessary to produce basic materials, complementary materials and half processed basic materials in the country to reduce dependence upon imports and to save foreign exchange reserves, Ginanjjar revealed.

The plastic industry has rapidly developed, but basic materials needed by this field of industry are still imported though Indonesia is rich in oil, which constitutes a raw material of the plastic basic material; therefore, the import of the plastic basic material must be stopped soon, he said.

The task of BKPM is to boost investments in fields given priority and for the purpose, the board will not give approval to investments in fields considered saturated, according to Ginanjjar.

Industrial fields already closed to new investments include plywood, glue, textile and cooking oil industries. The marketing of plywood, glue, textile and cooking oil is considered saturated.

BKPM still gives high priority to export oriented investment projects, though labour intensive, Ginanjjar stated. Products provided for exports must be competitive in prices and quality, he said.

Concerning the fall of investments in 1984, the BKPM chairman said it was because of the world economic recession and the implementation of new tax regulations.

To stimulate national as well as foreign investors to invest their capital in this country in 1985, BKPM will improve its services, among others by simplifying the licensing procedure and convincing would be investors of political stability in Indonesia.

He called on would be investors who were facing difficulties or impediments in obtaining permits to report their cases to the chairman of BKPM.

INDONESIA

WAYS TO PROMOTE NONOIL EXPORTS DISCUSSED

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 1 Mar 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Promotion of Non-Oil/Gas Exports Must Become a National Resolution"]

[Text]

The President made another important statement when inaugurating a new cement plant in Cirebon. He emphasized that "the promotion of non-oil/gas exports must become a national resolution. This requires hard work and integrated efforts, on the part of the government as well as private business circles."

Non-oil/gas exports have been stimulated and accorded high priority since 1983. Why has the President deemed it necessary to reiterate this? Is this objective not sufficiently supported by strong determination on the part of the business sector? Is the state apparatus still less effective in its performance? Is there any failure to achieve the goals in this field?

In fact, progress has been made since 1983 to a fair extent, and the spirit as well as skilful performance of the government and the business world is satisfactory. It is good, but is not good enough.

Have the targets been achieved? We have only just left 1984 behind. The Five-Year Plan aims at doubling non-oil/gas exports within the period, or averagely 14% per annum in compound interest. As primary commodities cannot register major increase, industrial products are thus expected to rise in export value at a double rate, viz. 25-30% per annum. All the goals constitute a very great challenge. The year before the Fourth Five-Year Plan started, non-oil/gas exports totalled slightly over US\$ 5 billion. So the target for the first year of this period is around \$ 6 billion, or averagely \$ 500 million monthly.

The calendar year of 1984 did not seem to achieve the \$ 6 billion mark, though the total was quite near it. The last quarter of 1984 registered non-oil/gas exports worth about \$ 490 million per month. We can already be satisfied with the achievement in the first year. On the other hand we should have high concern over the possibility in the second year, whether the goal of US\$ 7 billion can be reached or approached. The targets for the third year and thereafter are even more difficult to achieve.

The problems lie in the aspects of marketing as well as production and supply. Both aspects must be seriously handled, with "national determination as well as hard work and integrated efforts".

In the sphere of demand and marketing, a favourable condition prevails i.e. the world economic revival especially the US economy, which remains strong and will continue this way for one to two more years. But this will be to no avail if no attempt is made to persistently urge its implementation. Hence inter-governmental diplomacy and that between private parties must be firmly and continuously launched. Europe has also recovered from the recession. We can witness arrivals of various delegations from the continent. They surely intend to sell their goods. But we should convince them that if we are expected to buy from them they should also do the same from us.

The negative phenomenon on the world market involves protectionism, and this has hit two categories of our most prominent non-oil/gas exports, viz. textile/garments and plywood. The protection barrier against textile/garments is much imposed in the US and Europe, and against plywood in Japan. Only steady trade diplomacy can remove such an impediment.

Many problems are being faced in the aspect of production and supply as well. The Indonesian economy has become a "high cost economy", which did not cause much trouble to the past period marked by industrialisation with the import substitution pattern, but does disturb the implementation of the current export drive.

The President himself, in Bengkulu, has raised the question of the very high cost of sea transport compared with our rival countries. This high cost results from the use of outdated means of production and infrastructure, the small scale of production, the obligation to transport goods with Indonesia flag carriers (which constitute an infant industry), and (last but not least) the presence of various illegal levies between manufacturing plants and ships. All these levies reflect the "monopoly" of

official agencies, through which the passage is inevitable. Behind the levies there often exists our bureaucratic "culture" with its luxuriant patterns of living and operation, which can in no way be financed by state budget allocations.

What is the meaning of "hard work and integrated efforts on the part of the government as well as private business circles"? Ministers and their officials must work hard in an integrated manner to remove sources of the high cost economy and illegal levies. This concerns leadership, coordination and sustained determination. The leading personality in the non-oil/gas export drive is the Minister of Trade. It should be questioned whether his authority is vast enough, because a lot of things are under the working areas of other ministers.

The spirit of the business world must be aroused. Exports should also fall within their sphere of interest. If they enjoy domestic market protection too long, their urge to export will be reduced. They will not bother about exports because domestic sales are already profitable.

Jakarta, February 28, 1983

CSO: 4200/612

INDONESIA

ECONOMIST ON COUNTRY'S PER CAPITA INCOME, GDP

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 27 Feb 85 p A6

[Text]

Yogyakarta, Feb. 27 (ANTARA).- Indonesia's current income per capita per annum nearly reached 600 US dollars, consequently this country is no longer considered low income but has turned to medium income country, although still categorized as "low standard medium."

Prof. Dr. Mohammad Sadli, Secretary General of KADIN (Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry) said Tuesday that Indonesia's income per capita has proved to be the lowest among ASEAN member countries.

Mohammad Sadli said, Thailand and the Philippines' income per capita is about 40 per cent higher than that of Indonesia's, while Malaysia's income per capita is three times higher.

But on the basis of gross domestic product (GDP), Indonesia's income totals 90 billion US dollars, constitutes the highest among other ASEAN member countries' income, because Indonesia has the greatest population in the region, he said.

Therefore, Indonesia's domestic market concerning its total purchasing power is the greatest in ASEAN region and this constitutes a favourable point for industrialization, he added.

Mohammad Sadli went on to say that Indonesia's GDP cannot support the marketing of 100,000 new cars per year. Cars marketing is still limited due the fact that car factories restrict their products based on economic priorities.

CSO: 4200/613

INDONESIA

MINISTER ON GROWTH RATE OF INDUSTRY

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 22 Feb 85 p A8

[Text]

Jakarta, Feb. 22 (ANTARA).- The growth rate of industry in 1985 must be stimulated so as to match with the industrial sluggishness in the previous years.

This was disclosed by the House Commission VI in a meeting with Minister of Industry Ir. Hartarto here, Friday.

The Commission also noted on possible existence of industry threatened with bankruptcy but it did not reveal the type of industry that will cease its activity.

Minister on the occasion admitted that the industrial growth rate in 1983 reached 2.2 per cent only due to the world economic recession which also hit the country, next to the imposition of protectionism by the developed countries.

Other factor that had slowed down the industrial growth rate was the decline of the government's foreign exchange earning, forcing the postponement of many development projects.

The growth of industry from the first up to the third five year plans was generally increasing in a rather substantial figure.

In the first Pelita the growth rate of industrial sector stood at 12.38 per cent per year, next to 13.53 per cent in the second Pelita, but the figure dropped to 8.9 per cent in the third Pelita, he added.

The minister hoped that in the fifth Pelita the growth rate will be expected to reach 9.5 per cent per year. This can only be achieved by enhancing the optimum use of installed capacity and the improvement of industrial climate.

The minister also admitted that several small-scale industrial estate (LIK) still could not be fully operated meeting with expectation.

Hartarto said that in the fourth Pelita the industrial sector is expected to absorb 1.4 million workers, notably 35,000 in machinery and basic metal industries, 35,000 in basic chemical industry, 400,000 in multifarious and small-scale industries and 930,000 in handicraft industry.

CSO: 4200/613

1 April 1985

INDONESIA

MINISTER TERMS TRANSMIGRATION PROGRAM SUCCESSFUL

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 23 Feb 85 p A7

[Text]

Jakarta, February 23 (ANTARA).-- Minister of Transmigration Martono believes the transmigration program is a success because it has been able to resettle 527,000 transmigrants surpassing the target of 500,000 people.

The minister disclosed this at the meeting of Central Kalimantan's transmigration organizers chaired by the governor of the province, Gatot Amrih, in Pangkalan Bun Thursday.

Minister Martono does not consider it a failure if there are 2,000 transmigrants going back to their native villages since the 2,000 transmigrants constitutes only 0.4 per cent of the total of 327,000 transmigrants. "I consider this a success not a failure", he stated.

Another criteria for the success of the transmigration program, according to the minister, is the resettlers' willingness to consider the new resettlement sites as their new homeland. This state means the government has been able to urge the transmigrants to help develop their new land.

In the third five year development (Pelita III) there were 11.7 million people who owned less than a half-hectare of land or did not even have a single piece of land, while in the current Pelita (Pelita IV) the number is decreasing to only around seven to eight million people.

In this regard, presently a transmigration site with a farming system of PIR (small-holders nucleus plantation) is being developed.

Central Kalimantan is also a potential province for transmigration sites for fish-pond farmers especially in view of the fact that in Java there are many fish-pond farmers who need assistance and a better life, he added.

Besides the government, non-governmental apparatuses can also play their role in making the transmigration program a success. Such apparatuses, he said, includes scholars, the press and the private sector.

To the transmigration organizers, Minister Martono appealed to always supervise contractors at the transmigration sites so they will fulfill their contracts on time.

CSO: 4200/613

INDONESIA

PARLIAMENT APPROVES DRAFT STATE BUDGET

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 28 Feb 85 p A9

[Text]

Jakarta, Feb. 28 (ANTARA).- The DPR (parliament) in its plenary session Thursday approved the Bill on the 1985-86 State Budget thus giving power to the president to promulgate the bill as law.

The approval was achieved after the session had heard final statements on the bill from the four factions of the DPR.

According to the bill, the government budget for 1985-86 will balance with an expected income of Rp.23,046 billion and a planned expenditure of the same amount.

The expected income will consist of an expected routine revenue of Rp.18,677.9 billion and a development revenue of Rp.4,368.1 billion.

The planned expenditure meanwhile will be made up of routine expenses of Rp.12.399 billion and development spending of Rp.10,647 billion.

Finance Minister Radius Prawiro told the DPR session Thursday that in the 1985-86 fiscal year the routine budget would be bigger than the development budget.

This would be due to the government policy of improving the level of incomes of the civil servants and members of the armed forces, including those who are now in retirement.

The minister said this policy would better the lot of government employees as well as benefit the national's economy as a whole.

He said the 1985-86 budget had been very difficult to draft because the world economy was still full of uncertainties though there had been some improvements.

The bill on the state budget for 1985-86 was submitted to the DPR by President Soeharto in January.

CSO: 4200/613

INDONESIA

NONOIL EXPORTS UP 12 PERCENT IN 1984

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 27 Feb 85 p A10

[Text]

Jakarta, February 27 (ANTARA).-- The value of Indonesian non-oil-/non-gas commodity exports in 1984 showed an increase of about 12 per cent if compared with 1983, according to temporary data obtained by ANTARA from Bank Indonesia here Wednesday.

The export value of Indonesian non-oil/non-gas commodities in 1983 stood at US\$ 4,898 million, while that of 1984 at US\$ 5,464 million; an increase of 566 million US dollars or 12 per cent.

The biggest foreign exchange earner among the export commodities in 1984 was timber, including processed wood, which recorded US\$ 1,005 million, followed by rubber with US\$ 871.04 million, coffee US\$ 480.47 million, handicraft products including garments US\$ 429.25 million, tin US\$ 239.05 million, tea US\$ 196.11 million and shrimps with US\$ 179.90 million.

The smallest export value was recorded by cement with US\$ 10.71 million, followed by copra cakes US\$ 14.45 million, tapioca US\$ 20.63 and fertilizers US\$ 30.67 million.

These export commodities had for the greater part as countries of destination the US, Japan, the European Economic Community member countries, Singapore, Hongkong, South Korea, countries of East Europe and the Middleeast.

CSO: 4200/613

INDONESIA

NAKASONE PROMISES TO STABILIZE INDONESIAN OIL IMPORTS

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 24 Feb 85 pp A5, A6

[Text]

Tokyo, February 23 (ANTARA).- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has promised that he would urge Japanese oil importers to stabilize their import of Indonesian oil at the level of 15% of their total oil import.

He made the promise when he received Indonesian Minister of Mines and Energy Subroto Saturday. Subroto is currently in Japan for a six-day visit till February 26.

Subroto has so far also met with other Japanese ministers and oil importers and consumers.

He told ANTARA, in his meeting with Nakasone he had reminded the Japanese prime minister of his promise to President Soeharto that Japan would buy 15% of its total oil import from Indonesia.

He also voiced Indonesia's concern over the fact that as of late Japanese import of Indonesian oil had begun to decrease.

Nakasone promised that he would urge Japanese oil importers to continue importing Indonesian oil at the level of 15% of Japanese total oil import, Subroto said.

In both 1983 and 1984, Japan's annual import of oil from Indonesia had shrunk to only 14% of its total import, Subroto disclosed.

Subroto noted that Japanese oil importers and consumers had asked Indonesia to lower its selling price but he said this was impossible to meet because Indonesia was a "good member" of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

However, he added, Opec's benchmark price had already been lowered and Indonesian oil could now compete in price with that of any other country.

Indonesia has to go by Opec's decision for the prices of several types of its oil, he explained. But Indonesia produces 19 types of oil. Therefore Indonesia still has to decide on the prices of the other types.

This decision will be announced to foreign importers and consumers in the near future, Minister Subroto said.

CSO: 4200/613

INDONESIA

CILACAP REFINERY TURNS OUT BIGGEST OUTPUT

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 25 Feb 85 p A7

[Text]

Semarang, February 25 (ANTARA).- The Cilacap oil refinery's production stands at the biggest in Indonesia, the head of the processing unit IV of the refinery, J. Pitono, said to the participants of an upgrading course on journalism who made a study-tour to the refinery this week.

At present the refinery turns out 47 million litres or three million barrels of oil a day.

Besides oil the refinery also produces asphalt and lubricating oil, which are noted at 4,000 tons and 240,000 tons a year respectively.

So far the canning of the asphalt from the Cilacap refinery has been carried out in Wonokromo, Surabaya. But by the end of the Pelita IV (the fourth Five-year Development Plan, 1984-1989) it will be carried out in Gresik where the new canning factory is now under construction. The new factory which will be capable of producing at the capacity of 120,000 tons of canned asphalt a year is located at an eight-hectare plot of land.

Indonesia's demand of lubricating oil at present only stands at 140,000 tons a year. Therefore, the Cilacap refinery's excess of production will be exported.

J. Pitono said the Cilacap refinery also has a LPG production unit in Mundu, Cirebon. The unit produces 80,000 tons of LPG a day for exports.

CSO: 4200/613

1 April 1985

INDONESIA

INCREASE IN RICE OUTPUT, HARVESTED ACREAGE REPORTED

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 26 Feb 85 p A2

[Text]

Jakarta, Feb.25 (ANTARA).-- The production of dried unhulled rice increased by 2.3 per cent namely from 38.53 quintals per hectare in 1983 to 39.41 quintals per ha in 1984.

The rice harvest acreage was also extended from 9,162,000 ha in 1983 to 9,636,000 ha in 1984 or a rise by 5.2 per cent.

Chief of the statistical bureau of food crops section Drs.Suwandi said here Monday that the extension of rice harvest acreage and the increase of production had also risen rice production in the country to 25,828,000 tons or 37,978 tons of unhulled rice in 1984.

The rice production increase was marked by the increasing use of fertilizer by the farmers.

In 1983 a total of 2.12 million tons of urea fertilizer were distributed to the farmers. The figure rose to 2.56 million tons in 1984. The use of TSP was also increasing from 737,000 tons in 1983 to 927,000 tons in 1984, and KCL from 169,000 tons in 1983 to 230,000 tons in 1984.

Suwandi predicted that rice production in 1985 would exceed the 1984's target if the climatic condition would be as good as in 1984 coupled with sufficient production facilities.

CSO: 4200/613

LAOS

SOUPHANOUVONG ADDRESS TO VIENTIANE MEETING 2 MAR

BK121338 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Speech by Souphanouvong, president of LPDR and chairman of SPC and of the Lao Front for National Construction (LFNC) Central Committee, at meeting of ministers and deputy ministers, chairmen and vice chairmen of state committees, SPC members, members of LFNC Central Committee, members of party committees at all levels, representatives of mass organizations, and more than 100 senior cadres from various ministries, departments, and units at Vientiane theater on 2 March--recorded]

[Text] Beloved Mr Vice Chairmen of the SPC, comrade heads of various ministries and state committees, members of mass organizations under the SPC, and senior cadres:

Today I am especially pleased to have an opportunity to meet and talk with comrades and high-ranking cadres responsible for leading and guiding at the central level. On behalf of the party, state, and Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] Central Committee and in my own name, I would like herewith to express solidarity, love, and warm regards to all comrades. [applause]

Amid the atmosphere in which our entire party, army, and people are competing jubilantly to score achievements to welcome two great historical festivals of our party and nation, I will talk with you, comrades, about the following matters:

I will briefly talk about the general situation in the world, Southeast Asia, and Indochina. Regarding our country, I will talk about the achievements and victories recorded in 1984 in carrying out two strategic tasks. The last issue I will talk is the position, tasks, and important significance of the national front work in the new phase of the revolution.

Ladies and gentlemen, comrades, a fierce and uncompromising struggle between two systems of the world is taking place, and the U.S. imperialists and their allies are enthusiastically and frantically intensifying the arms race, thus rendering the situation more tense and more dangerous. The danger of a nuclear war is threatening peace and the lives of mankind. Since 1984 the U.S. Government has earmarked as much as \$300 billion annually for its military budget. It has installed Pershing II and cruise intermediate-range

missiles in some European countries and engaged in an arms race on land, at sea, and in the air, as well as in space. Moreover, the United States has striven to rally forces and consolidate the NATO military alliance. It has also shaped up the eastern NATO military group which is comprised of the United States, Japan, China, and South Korea and aimed at direct confrontation with the Soviet Union and opposition to our three Indochinese countries.

Faced with strong public denunciation and condemnation, the Reagan Administration, attempting to win support for the presidential election in late 1984, found it necessary to talk about peace and the resumption of talks with the Soviet Union. However, in reality it has not yet admitted defeats. For this reason, all mankind must heighten vigilance toward U.S. schemes to win a superior position and toward the danger of a U.S. nuclear war. Regarding this fresh issue, I would like to quote a statement made on 22 February Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, leader of the Soviet Union. The comrade said:

Today's generation is first and foremost duty-bound to prevent a new world conflagration, to save life on earth. Today's complicated international situation necessitates high vigilance, firmness, restraint, and, certainly, vigorous action to improve the international climate. It is of great benefit to the cause of peace and international security that the community of socialist states in the world consistently upholds the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence in the international arena. Throughout the past years we have spared no effort to ensure that cooperation in all fields between the socialist countries strengthens and broadens. We have jointly foiled various designs of the imperialists to exhaust socialism economically. By acting jointly we have prevented the United States and its allies from upsetting the military-strategic parity in their favor. This is going to happen in the future too. Our fraternal alliance is indestructible.

Regarding the forthcoming Geneva talks between the Soviet Union and the United States, Comrade Chernenko stressed the following three main points:

First, We do not strive to acquire any unilateral advantages over the United States and the NATO group for military superiority over them. We do not need it, as we have no intention of either threatening them or imposing our will on them, but want to live in peace and maintain normal, good relations with them.

Second: We want termination, and not continuation of the arms race. This is why the Soviet Union raises the question of such opening steps as a freeze on nuclear arsenals and an end to further deployment of various missiles. We consider the use of negotiations for opposite purposes, for example, for justifying and camouflaging further buildup and deployment of mass annihilation systems, to be an immoral and dishonorable business, a deception of peoples and a crime against them.

Third: We want a real reduction of the arms stockpiles, destruction of a substantial portion of them by way of a beginning, and not the development of ever new weapon systems, be it in space or on earth, offensive or purportedly

defensive systems. This means that our ultimate objective is the complete elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere on this planet, the complete removal of the threat of nuclear war. I end the quotation.

The Beijing expansionists and hegemonists have intensified their collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, positively attempted to win the support of the various Third World countries, and are sowing discord among the various socialist countries. First of all, they are opposing and carrying out multifaceted sabotage activities against our three Indochinese countries in an extremely ferocious manner, in an attempt first to weaken our country and later to advance toward swallowing us. This strategic scheme of the Beijing reactionaries remains unchanged and continues to be brutal and dangerous. They have used the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries to send regular troops to attack and seize our three Lao villages. For this reason, our people's struggle to recapture the three villages is extremely correct and just thanks to our party's broad, clear-sighted, prompt, and all-round policy of struggle. Regarding this issue, the more frantically the enemy struggles, the heavier the defeats he will sustain.

Nevertheless, generally speaking, the three world revolutionary currents with the Soviet Union being the diamond-hard bulwark are continuing to develop and firmly advance. Various struggle movements for peace and democracy in capitalist countries are vigorously developing. They are resolutely opposing the installation of missiles and the U.S. nuclear adventure.

The national independence movements in Africa, west Asia, and Latin America continue to intensify. The unity and firm solidarity among various socialist countries solidifies with each passing day. This was clearly reflected at the summit conference of CEMA held last year in Moscow. This has further strengthened the invincible and indestructible overall strength of the socialist system.

As an outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia, the three countries of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia have directly confronted the multifaceted sabotage war launched by the Beijing reactionaries who are colluding with the U.S. imperialists, Japan, and other reactionaries. Nevertheless, the three countries have managed majestically to survive.

In the 5 years since its rebirth the PRK has achieved important progress in many spheres of work and recorded great successes in eliminating the nests of the Cambodian reactionaries and in wiping out a large number of them. The Vietnamese people have also recorded great victories and achievements in developing the economy and in fighting against the escalation of the border war of aggression launched by China in 1979.

Despite many difficulties, with the support of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, the revolution of our three Indochinese countries will surely surmount all obstacles and triumph. It is certain that the struggle will continue to be hard, protracted, and complex because the Chinese and other reactionaries continue to be stubborn and have not given up their cruel schemes.

Therefore, our entire party, army, and people must clearly acknowledge this situation, forge high determination, and build our overall strength in order to smash their multifaceted war of destruction. We have a heroic people's armed forces and the overall strength of the socialist system of collective mastery. We have maintained a special militant alliance with Vietnam and Cambodia. We have enjoyed all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and the support of the various revolutionary and progressive forces throughout the world. For these reasons, we are bound to triumph.

Ladies and gentlemen, comrades, implementing the resolutions of the third LPRP congress in 1984, our entire party, army, and people recorded new achievements in the cause of building socialism and defending the country. Admirable successes have been recorded on the agricultural production front in parallel with the progress of various branches of work, localities, and units at the grass-roots level. Significant changes in the national economy have been seen, creating great hope for guiding our economy to surmount all difficulties and move toward normalcy and development.

Therefore, I would like to take this occasion to praise and hail the spirit of industrious and creative labor and the heroic spirit of perseverance of our workers, farmers, learned persons, intellectuals, soldiers, policemen, and people of all tribes. I particularly praise and hail the progressive units and individuals for their outstanding achievements in labor, production, and in consolidating the national defense and public security and for splendidly fulfilling their international obligations. [applause]

Nevertheless, to fulfill the two strategic tasks of defending and building the country, we must continue persistently to struggle to surmount difficulties for a long time. In the immediate future, we must concentrate all efforts on developing the economy; normalizing our living conditions; promoting and developing the capabilities of all branches of work and all professions; exploiting natural resources, labor, science, and technology; and boosting industrial, handicraft, and agricultural production, particularly the production of food supplies. Regarding industrial production, attention must be paid to raising the quality and efficiency of the economy. Regarding agriculture, attention must be paid to engaging in intensive farming and increasing production in the fields of cultivation and animal husbandry.

Various ministries concerned must organize the cooperation and circulation between the central level and localities in order to boost production and ensure an increased supply of goods and the availability of some surplus food supplies. Meanwhile, attention must be paid to purchasing forest products for exporting to foreign countries. We must understand that the export of goods is important.

At present, it is necessary to mobilize the strength of the people together with the state to build and bring progress to the capital of Vientiane. Efforts must be made to surmount difficulties in building and repairing the living quarters of cadres, improving sewer canals, cleaning houses, and repairing and cleaning roads.

It is important that we establish order on the distribution and circulation front in order to boost production and normalize our living conditions. State trade networks must be improved and expanded to ensure normal pricing in organized and general markets. To strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must bring into full play the right to collective mastery of the working people of all tribes. This means that we must create enthusiastic mass movements for collective mastery and turn these revolutionary movements into festivals of the masses in each community, village, factory or plant, organization, office, and military unit. Collective mastery is for stepping up the transformation and construction task, production, and thrift. To be strong, one must engage in labor. In labor, one must be punctual and work conscientiously and with a sense of responsibility and discipline and must oppose laziness and carelessness. In labor, one must possess technical knowledge and be diligent. To practice collective mastery in circulation and distribution means that everyone must implement and struggle to implement the laws on market management and ensure the steady, correct, and just appropriation of goods.

To practice collective mastery in building new cultural foundations and new, socialist men, we must firmly grasp and promote the nation's cultural traditions, preserve and nurture the value of national spirits, check and eliminate reactionary and despicable cultures, check superstition, and smash the schemes and tricks of the enemy who is seeking every possible means to sabotage and confuse our ideology and weaken the way of life of our people and youths. Collective mastery is for defending the country and maintaining political tranquillity and public order in the society. Collective mastery constitutes a great strength for defeating the enemy's multifaceted war of destruction.

It is now more necessary than ever before for us to struggle persistently to serve as a mirror for the system of collective mastery. At the central level, everyone must more vigorously practice collective mastery. Workers', youths', women's, and other social organizations must serve as strong organizations of collective mastery throughout the country. No matter how many difficulties we face, we must lead in building new cultural foundations, new men, and a glorious and fine way of life. Our cadres must strive to lead and guide the promotion of the victories and achievements we have won, clearly understand their weaknesses and shortcomings, surmount all difficulties, uphold their responsible tasks of economic and social management, protect public property, and effectively serve the people. Outstanding cadres and state employees must be promptly and appropriately praised and commended. Cadres decide all our work. Therefore, the leading cadres must strive to maintain their qualifications, incessantly heighten their level of knowledge and capability, bringing into full play their fine tradition, and dash forward to fulfill the important tasks of our nation's revolutionary cause.

Ladies and gentlemen, comrades, over the past 6 years, the LFNC has made great contributions to the tasks of consolidating the strength of great unity among the entire people and among various nationalities, strengthening political and spiritual unity in the society, promoting and developing the spirit of revolutionary enthusiasm and the entire people's socialist spirit of collective

mastery, and mobilizing the entire people to compete enthusiastically to build socialism and defend the country.

Playing their role as a firm prop for the state, the LFNC has positively mobilized the people of various strata to participate in building, consolidating, and defending the administrative power. It has mobilized the people to boost production and has trained and educated them to heighten vigilance toward the enemy's sabotage schemes and activities and gradually to smash such schemes. The LFNC has attentively carried out the propaganda work to explain the line and policies of the party and state and has assisted the people of all tribes in building a new life and contributing their knowledge and capability to the cause of socialist transformation and construction. The LFNC at all levels has cooperated with various mass organizations to mobilize the working people to participate in state and social management, in drafting the constitution, in the movement of maintaining political tranquillity and order in the society, in building and consolidating the national defense, in implementing the rear-line policy toward military units, and in building new cultural foundations and new, socialist men.

The LFNC has endeavored to strengthen the special militant solidarity between our people and the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples, to strengthen the close solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, and to unite with the peoples of various countries in the world in the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

The other 6-year achievement of the LFNC which is worth attention is the successful building of the front's three-level organizational system throughout the country. Appropriate attention has been paid to the building of the front at the grass-roots level. Its positive activities have created favorable conditions for the direct links between the whole front organization and the daily living of the people of various strata and for the front to carry out actual actions to unite the people, promote the socialist spirit of collective mastery, and to surmount difficulties in building a new life. These achievements point to the great role of the LFNC and, at the same time, show that the front work is one of the important tasks in all revolutionary activities.

Beloved ladies, gentlemen, and comrades, under the glorious banner of the party, our Lao nation has struggled heroically, engaged industriously and creatively in labor, and overcome all difficulties to build socialism and firmly safeguarded the country, thus positively contributing to the struggle of the people in the world for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism. It is obvious that at no time in the past has our country been as strong as it is today. However, our country is switching from small production and advancing to socialism, bypassing the period of capitalist development. The class struggle between the working and the capitalist classes and the struggle between socialism and capitalism are continuing very fiercely and furiously. We have achieved many significant successes. However, we are also facing great difficulties.

Our country is facing the general war of sabotage carried out by the Beijing reactionaries in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries. Following the achievements scored in the transformation and building of socialism over the past 10 years, our country's society has been profoundly changed. In the initial stage, there still remained some differences in the economic and social structures as well as in the levels of socialist transformation and awareness in various localities. This is natural because the socialist revolution in our country has not developed regularly. As a result of this situation, heavy and complicated tasks have been adopted to be completed by the LFNC and by all of us.

It is clearly stipulated in the resolution of the third party congress that the tradition of solidarity of the people of various tribes must be promoted and that the LFNC must motivate and persuade the people of various classes, religions, and tribes as well as personages and intellectuals to participate actively in all revolutionary movements to build and consolidate administration, tighten socialist laws, enhance the political and spiritual unification of our society, and promote and expand the rights to collective mastery of the laboring people in the cause of socialist building and national defense. To fulfill the two strategic tasks of building socialism and defending the country under the difficult and complicated circumstances, we all must understand even more clearly the position, roles and responsibility, and duties of the LFNC, which will be stipulated in the nation's first constitution in the near future. The revolutionary cause is the responsibility of the masses. We must make the LFNC worthy of being the broad political and social organization characterized by broad relations and profound masses. We must promote and expand the roles of the LFNC to serve as the representative of the laboring people in the implementation of the rights to collective mastery; as the bridge linking the various classes of people in the entire society and the party; and as the genuine, firm base of the state.

The LFNC was founded on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance and under the party's leadership. It, together with the various organizations attached to the front, serve as component parts of the systems of the dictatorship of the proletariat and collective mastery of our people. The main tasks of the LFNC in the present stage of the revolution are to implement the worker-peasant alliance; maintain solidarity with the intellectuals and various classes of the laboring people; maintain solidarity with the people of various tribes and religions, personages, and foreign residents who have earned their living in our country for a long time and who have become closely associated with our people; and maintain solidarity with the Lao people abroad who want to contribute to building the country in accordance with the overall objectives, namely the building of socialism and defense of the country, to contribute to the safeguarding of peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

Beloved ladies, gentlemen, and comrades, as we know, last January the secretariat of the party Central Committee issued Instruction No. 08 to various ministries, state committees, mass organizations, provinces, and municipalities on strengthening the party's leadership and cooperation among various organizations ranging from the high down to the low levels on the front's work, in particular on the preparations for the second nationwide congress

of the LFNC. On the other hand, as is known, the practical condition of our country after the seizure of administrative power to the hands of the people is that the LFNC has appropriately served as the representative of the great strength of solidarity of the entire people in accordance with its position, roles and responsibility, and duties as mentioned above. Therefore, we must cooperate and coordinate with the LFNC and various mass organizations in implementing the various tasks as stipulated in the resolution adopted by the third party congress as well as in other resolutions adopted by the party Central Committee and in implementing the past and present action programs of the LFNC. This is because the second nationwide congress of the LFNC will be held soon.

In the congress, the LFNC will review its work over the past 5 years and put forth orientations of tasks for the next 5 years. On the basis of the review of the various lessons and experiences of carrying out the front's tasks in the recent past and, on the basis of the requirements of the cause of socialist construction in the new stage, the congress will suitably transform the action program, rules, and regulations of the LFNC. Another important duty of the congress will be to set up a new Central Committee of the LFNC with the abilities and intelligence to ensure the successful implementation of the resolutions of the congress and of all tasks of the party in the new stage. The forthcoming nationwide congress of the LFNC is politically significant. It will serve as a torch and will enhance the strength of solidarity for the people throughout the country to march forward firmly on the path of socialist construction. The second congress will create conditions for the LFNC to develop further to fulfill all tasks entrusted by the nation and to be worthy of the unlimited trust of the masses.

To enable the LFNC to fulfill its tasks under the party's leadership, all units, departments, and branches -- including the administrations at all levels -- must strengthen their relations and cooperation and create all favorable conditions for the LFNC to encourage, organize, and lead the people of various tribes to fulfill appropriately their obligations and rights; to be conscious of taking part in the building and consolidation of state apparatuses; to carry out the tasks characterized by the entire masses, such as the educating, training, mobilizing, and organizing the people to join in giving their views on the establishment of the draft constitution as well as on the enforcement of the constitution and laws of the state; and to provide advice and create conditions for the masses to take part widely and regularly in economic and social management. The important point is that the unification in action of members of various committees attached to the front and between members of these committees and various state organizations must be effectively implemented. Each political and social organization, which joins the front as a member of a unit committee, must fulfill its duties toward each class, age, and sex under its responsibility. It must encourage them in various appropriate ways. It must also coordinate its activities with those of other organizations that are members of unit committees in carrying out overall tasks and overall movements in accordance with the LFNC's program of action.

This unification in action must be correctly practiced in conformity with the following five principles: democratic discussions; unification in action; respect the independence of various organizations; maintenance of solidarity, love, and cooperation with each other along with criticism of each other and self-criticism; and assistance to each other to march forward together. All these are clearly stipulated in the LFNC's rules and regulations. Therefore, all of us have the significant duty of organizing this unification in action. The last issue is that in order to ensure that the front can fully promote and expand its roles, it is necessary to strengthen the party's leadership. The various party committees must help the cadres and party members clearly understand the significance of the front's work in the present stage. They must change incorrect attitudes and lines of thinking on the front's work and completely set up auxiliary apparatuses of the front. At the same time, they must seek every appropriate organizational form to persuade everyone to take part actively in the front's work and create all conditions for the front cadres to fulfill their tasks.

Our party's major and consistent policy is to consolidate and enhance the national unified front and to unite all forces and all Lao people which or who cherish the country and socialism to endeavor to safeguard independence and freedom and to build a new, socialist life. Therefore, party committees at all levels, all ministries, and all branches; administrations; mass organizations; cadres; and party members must firmly grasp and effectively implement this consistent policy of the party.

Beloved ladies, gentlemen, and comrades, entering this new year, under the beacon of the seventh resolution of the third session of the LPRP Central Committee, let us continue to promote and expand the laboring people's right to collective mastery and compete in developing the production, practicing thrift, and translating into reality the state plan for 1985. Let us concentrate all forces on making efforts to meet the necessary requirements on the material and cultural life of our people; step up the socialist transformation on the basis of the national economy; transform the distribution and circulation work; build a bright, civilized, and progressive standard of living; and struggle to oppose all negative phenomena in society.

Let our entire party, Army, and people strengthen solidarity and cohesion in the LFNC, uphold revolutionary vigilance to defeat all enemy schemes of the general war of sabotage, and to securely defend the country and maintain tranquillity and public order in the country.

In conclusion, on behalf of the party, state, and the LFNC Central Committee, and in my own name, I once again would like to praise and hail the achievements and positive contributions of you, personages, and comrade leading cadres. I am firmly convinced that in 1985, you personages and comrades will continue to promote and expand the role in making an ever more vigorous change to create favorable conditions for steps of development in the subsequent years.

I wish all you personages, comrades, and cadres glorious successes in carrying out your responsible tasks. Thank you. [applause]

LAOS

DEFENSE MINISTER'S MESSAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTERPARTS

Message to Polish Counterpart

BK171405 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 8 Feb 85

[4 February message of thanks from LPDR National Defense Minister General Khamtai Siphandon to Gen Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic]

[Text] Respected comrade minister:

I am very pleased to have received a greetings message from you on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the founding of the LPA.

On behalf of the LPA officers and men, I would like to express deep thanks for your precious congratulations. May the fraternal and comradely friendship and militant solidarity between the armies and peoples of Laos and Poland last forever.

I wish you happiness and great success in your heavy and honorable tasks.

With respect and love

Vientiane, 4 February 1985

[Signed] General Khamtai Siphandon, minister of national defense of the LPDR

Message to GDR Counterpart

BK171407 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 8 Feb 85

[4 February message of thanks from LPDR National Defense Minister General Khamtai Siphandon to GDR Minister of National Defense Gen Heinz Hoffmann]

[Text] Respected comrade minister:

I am very pleased to have received a greetings message from you on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the founding of the LPA.

On behalf of the officers and men in the entire LPA, I would like to express deep thanks to you for your precious congratulations. May the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the two armies and peoples of Laos and Germany grow and last forever.

On this occasion, I wish comrade minister good health, happiness, and great success in your honorable tasks.

With love and respect

Vientiane, 4 February 1985

[Signed] General Khamtai Siphandon, national defense minister of the LPDR

Note to Hungarian Counterpart

BK171409 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 8 Feb 85

[4 February message of thanks from LPDR National Defense Minister General Khamtai Siphandon to Col Gen Istvan Olah, minister of defense of the Hungarian People's Republic]

[Text] Respected comrade minister:

I am very pleased to have received your greetings message on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the LPA.

On behalf of the LPA officers and men, I would like to express deep thanks for your precious congratulations. May the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the armies and peoples of our two countries grow and last forever.

On this occasion, I wish you good health and great success in your heavy and honorable tasks.

With respect and love

Vientiane, 4 February 1985

[Signed] General Khamtai Siphandon, minister of national defense of the LPDR

Message to MPR Defense Minister

BK220130 Vientiane Domestic Service in Laos 0430 GMT 16 Feb 85

[13 February message of thanks from LPDR National Defense Minister General Khamtai Siphandon to MPR Defense Minister Col Gen Jamsrangiyn Yondon]

[Text] Respected comrade minister:

I am very happy to have received your greetings message on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the founding of the LPA. On behalf of all officers and men in the LPA, I would like to profoundly thank you for your excellent congratulations.

May the relations of friendship and militant solidarity between the armies and peoples of Laos and the MPR last forever.

I wish you, Comrade, good health, happiness, and great achievements in fulfilling your noble responsibilities.

With respect and affection,

[Dated] Vientiane, 13 February 1985

[Signed] General Khamtai Siphandon, national defense minister of the LPDR

CSO: 4206/100

LAOS

PARTY ISSUES RESOLUTION ON VICTORY OVER FASCISM

BK061408 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Vientiane, 6 March (OANA-KPL)--The Political Bureau of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC has issued here a resolution regarding the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism, 9 May.

The resolution calls for nationwide commemoration of this anniversary.

It points to the following topics to be made public at commemorative meetings:

The cause and authors of the Second World War.

The decisive role of the Soviet Union in this victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism.

Valuable lessons drawn from the Second World War, especially the lesson on vigilance over the danger of war and prevention of it.

The advanced role of the CPSU and its foreign policy of peace, the firm stance of the socialist community for peace, and the solidarity and unity of the international communist and workers' movement; and,

The war-mongering policy of the imperialists, especially the U.S. imperialists and their NATO allies and the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists.

The resolution also says that the celebration of this anniversary must be considered part of the emulation campaign for the two historical days--the 30th anniversary of the LPRP and the 10th anniversary of the Lao PDR. "We will seize this opportunity to highlight the spirit of patriotism, the spirit of international solidarity with the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Kampuchea, and other fraternal socialist countries, and the peace and progressive forces as well," says the resolution.

Among the activities to be carried out in honour of this historical day, the resolution adds, are the writing of newspaper articles, and the organization of photo exhibitions, a film week, art and sport competitions, lectures, meetings and discussions.

The celebration has begun since 27 February and will last till September this year.

LAOS

SOUPHANOUVONG ADDRESSES TRADE UNION MEETING

BK220555 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Speech by Souphanouvong, president of LPDR and chairman of SPC, at 16 February fourth congress of grass-roots trade unions attached to Presidential Office and SPC Office--place not given, recorded]

[Text] Today I am very happy to have the opportunity to participate in a congress of the grass-roots trade unions of our two offices. In the name of the president of the LPDR and chairman of the SPC and in my own name, in my capacity as official directly in charge of guiding the two offices, I would like to express solidarity, love, commendation, and warm congratulations for the achievements of our cadres and state employees under the leadership of the grass-roots party committees and the trade unions attached to the offices. They have enthusiastically and persistently fulfilled the tasks personally assigned by me as reported by the comrade secretary of the grass-roots trade union. [Applause]

Gentlemen and comrades, after evaluating the great contributions of the working class and the Lao trade union organization under the leadership of the party, the party Central Committee has affirmed that our Lao working class and laboring people possess fine revolutionary qualifications and a rich spirit of patriotism, have capabilities and creative ideas, are absolutely loyal to the party and the revolutionary cause of our people of all tribes, have fought heroically and unyieldingly against all enemies, sincerely maintained solidarity and friendship with brothers, sisters, and friends. At the same time, the party Central Committee has affirmed that the trade union is an organization for uniting workers, cadres, and state employees; a support force in the cause of turning toward socialist industrialization, a school of socialism and communism; and is an organ mobilizing, training, and educating the people to practice the right to socialist, collective mastery.

Inheriting the nation's traditions, and bringing into full play their revolutionary nature, the Lao workers have always united as one, intensified the worker-peasant alliance, recorded outstanding achievements, and quickly grown and developed. They are capable of drawing the interest of the laboring people and assisting them in carrying out the party's line and policies. In the new period of the revolution, the working class

and the trade union organization have played a more important role. The organization is serving as a solid link between the party and the masses, workers, cadres, and state employees. It is also a solid prop for our socialist state in the cause of defending and building socialist Laos.

Gentlemen and comrades, under the present situation, the working class and laboring people of all tribes must heighten their revolutionary vigilance and be determined to smash all multifaceted sabotage activities of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and the U.S. imperialists, for example, their economic and cultural schemes, psychological warfare, and their promotion of a colonial way of life, aimed at sabotaging and weakening our workers and state employees.

For this reason, all of us, as a strong force of the system of proletarian dictatorship, must join in educating, training, nurturing, and building the ranks of the working class in all respects so that it will become the regular force in achieving the socialist industrialization and in promoting the role of collective mastery in participating in our economic, state, and social management with the purpose of defending the country and successfully building socialism.

All our cadres must positively train and temper themselves and select the persons outstanding in the revolutionary movements of workers, cadres, and state employees and then build and train them to be professional and semiprofessional unionists. In this, we must build and nurture young cadres of various tribes and female cadres.

Gentlemen and comrades, based on the requirements of the party's political task stated in the party Central Committee's seventh resolution, cadres and state employees must engage in labor and compete to score achievements to welcome the country's two great historical festivals in 1985. They must review the country's history, the struggle traditions of our party and trade union, and the weak and strong points in the performance of duty in the past year in order to adopt measures to resolve the following problems: organizing movements to score achievements aimed at effective labor; organizing production and effective, appropriate, and detailed distribution of work; eliminating the state financing system of administration and preventing excessive staffing; being determined to surmount all obstacles and difficulties; and maintaining and using material and equipment with thrift.

In addition, we must pay attention to implementing various procedures, principles, and policies toward workers, cadres, and state employees in improving their living conditions and in collecting their achievements for correct, appropriate, and prompt commendation. All this is to improve our stand, attitude, and political and organizational ways of thinking and to ensure the normal flow of specialized knowledge.

In conclusion, I am convinced that the grass-roots trade unions attached to our two offices will closely unite and jointly organize the implementation of the seventh resolution of the party Central Committee. For example, we must ensure that our two offices successfully carry out their specialized tasks.

I wish the executive committees of our two grass-roots trade unions success in their work. I wish you, gentlemen and comrades, every success. [Applause]

CSO: 4206/100

LAOS

TALK SAYS THAIS SUPPRESS CITIZENS

BK181738 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 9 Feb 85

["Talk": "Thai Ultrarightist Reactionaries' Pretext for Suppression of People"]

[Text] Talking about the abuse of authority to suppress progressive, justice-loving people who cherish democracy, it is proper to bow to the Thai militarist reactionaries. The military dictatorship power was established long ago and has survived in Thailand for many decades. In the late 1940's—from 1946 to 1949, when Thailand was named Siam after being compelled to return the four occupied states and pay compensation to Malaysia and compelled to return to Laos and Cambodia the occupied territories following its defeat in the war with the French colonialists--the Thai powerholders were very resentful. They began to establish a militarist administration to collude with the imperialists in carrying out suppression campaigns against the democratic and progressive forces in Thailand. Even now the suppression of progressive people who disagree with their military dictatorship power still continues under the pretext that they are communists. Indeed thousands of people have been arrested and detained on charges of being communists. Some of them have even been put to death despite the fact that they do not know what they have done wrong and have merely exercised their fundamental rights as Thai citizens who want to see genuine democratic rights implemented in Thai society.

Regarding this, a Thai journalist--who once was victimized by the charge of being a communist and who was later freed--has spoken out, saying: Thousands of those who have been accused of being communists do not even know what communism is. They have merely spoken of the poverty and hardship suffered by the people. They have talked about the needy circumstances, the starvation, and the unemployment. Inexpensive food, such as vegetables and eggs, have become expensive food they can hardly afford. THAI RAT, in its 26 January 1985 edition, said: It is obvious that the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles do not care about the people's living conditions and that they have only thought about how to follow the imperialists' arms race orbit and to successfully implement the expansionist-hegemonist schemes in accordance with their pan-Thaism at an instruction of the Beijing reactionaries.

They have not only failed to pay attention to improving the people's welfare, but have even stepped up their exploitation of the people. The DAILY NEWS newspaper recently said: A high-ranking official has enriched himself by exploiting farmers in the countryside, and is now living in the capital without heeding the plight of countryfolk. He even boasts that he has given good service to some villagers. We would like to stress here that these landlords are liars. These landlords can punch you and simultaneously call you names! As a matter of fact, such ugly landlords are not a new thing in Thai society. A solution to this problem is to be kind to one another. Just do not exploit one another too much!

That is how much the Thai press is allowed to talk. It cannot tell the whole truth lest it be slapped with a communist charge and the editors responsible for publishing the truth be put in jail without trial, as indeed many of them have been persecuted in the past. Moreover, their newspaper licenses may even be taken away and their newspapers suspended.

As a matter of fact, current Thai society is still very far away from earning a communist title. This is because a communist society, which is the supreme aspiration of mankind, must be free from the practice of man-exploiting-man. Before advancing toward communism, the ruling communists must always be concerned with the welfare of the people and must do everything to allow all members of society to enhance their capabilities and to take the initiative to improve their living conditions, to have jobs, to live a clean and pure life, and to build their country into a prosperous and civilized entity as in the Soviet Union, which is currently building material and technical foundations for communism.

We do not understand why the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles are so afraid of the word "communism." Is it because they use this word as the pretext for suppressing the Thai people's just struggle? In other words, it can be said that the word has been used as the pretext for suppressing those Thai people who are opposed to the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries' policy of following the U.S. imperialists in stepping up their arms race and of colluding with the Chinese reactionary clique to aggress against neighboring countries.

CSO: 4206/100

LAOS

CENSUS TAKERS TOLD TO OBTAIN SPECIFIC ANSWERS

BK061457 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 3 Mar 85

[3 March announcement of Central Population Census Guidance Committee]

[Text] Under the guidance of the population census guidance committee at each level, over the past 2 days the population registration has been carried out smoothly. All village headmen and surveyors have personally interviewed the people for registration. In the meantime, the interviewees have, with a sense of responsibility, given correct answers to all questions asked.

Because of the scientific nature of the population census work, the Central Population Census Guidance Committee would like to advise all the village headmen and surveyors to pay additional attention to this issue as follows:

1. You should constantly review pertinent documents, such as the handbook for surveyors, to help you memorize correctly the method of interview and recording the answers in accordance with the objectives of the population census registration.
2. You must record clearly information on the educational background of the interviewee. For example, if the interviewee says that he has completed the intermediate level of education, he must also specify the subjects or specialized field he has studied.
3. In the profession column of the questionnaire form, detailed information about the interviewee's profession must be provided. For instance, the interviewee must specify whether he is a brick layer, a repair man, a pedicab driver, or a physician in a specialized field. If he is a state employee, he must specify the field he is specialized in. He cannot simply say he is a state employee.
4. In the column on the place of work, the interviewee must spell out the economic sector he is engaged in. For example, if he is engaged in the construction business, he must specify whether the business is privately-owned or state-owned. If he is worker, he must specify what he is producing and whose enterprise he is working for. All this must be clearly spelled out so that his profession can be classified into the state, collective, or private sectors for the sake of clarity in the population census registration.

The Central Population Census Guidance Committee calls on population census takers to comply strictly with this procedure. At the same time, it also calls on the people of all tribes, cadres, soldiers, policemen, workers, students, pupils, learned persons, intellectuals, and Buddhist monks to increase their cooperation so as to correctly fulfill their obligations to the population census work.

[Dated] Vientiane, 3 March 1985

[Signed] The Central Population Census Guidance Committee

CSO: 4206/102

LAOS

PRC TIES NO HELP TO THAILAND

BK100616 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 2 Mar 85

["Talk": "Thai-Chinese Relations"]

[Text] Respected listeners: On the surface, it seems that Thailand and China now maintain really close relations and good understanding. The true situation, however, is the opposite. The Beijing government has now sent delegations from north to south because it is so turbulent as a result of its defeats. Chinese delegations have paid frequent visits to Thailand. For example, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian recently stopped over in Thailand on his way to visit Singapore and Sri Lanka. During the stopover, he again made a statement appeasing his lackeys by saying that China would not remain idle if Vietnamese forces continued to intrude into Thai territory. This has reflected a deceitful trick of China. A Chinese delegation led by Admiral Fu Jize is also currently paying a visit to Thailand. And on 25 February, the Chinese Embassy in Thailand led an advance Chinese preparatory delegation comprising the deputy director general of the National Security Department and authorities of the Public Security Ministry and other security authorities to meet with the Thai police director general. This advance preparatory delegation is to carry out coordination work in preparation for the scheduled visit to Thailand by Chinese President Li Xiannian in March.

The frequent trips to Thailand by Chinese delegations are aimed solely at continuing the old effort of the Beijing administration under the leadership of the Deng Xiaoping clique, which regards the three Indochinese countries as the first target of destruction, to promote and expand its big-nation expansionism-hegemonism in Southeast Asia. To achieve this goal, Beijing has colluded with the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles in using Thai territory as a place whence it can carry out provocations, espionage, and sabotage activities against Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia. These acts of Beijing coincide with the aspiration of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries in the implementation of their pan-Thaism. This is why the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries have been eager to serve Beijing's acts in the hope of gaining support from the Chinese forces. It is very clear that while China wants to use Thai soil as a place whence it can carry out activities to implement its big-nation expansionism-hegemonism, the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries hope to rely on the Chinese forces to support and assist them

in achieving success in pursuing their adventurous political policy of pan-Thaism. In short, both Beijing and the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have maintained the same line, but they will never get what they want. They will only fight and kill each other as a result of their conflicting interests that cannot be resolved in the present or in the future.

This is a point of view that the Thai people should think about and see if they should heighten vigilance and a sense of mastery and implement the right to determine their own destiny by themselves in order to prevent the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles from acting upon Beijing's instructions, which do not benefit the Thai nation and people. By acting upon Beijing's instructions, the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries will only led the entire Thai people to face disasters. This is because by so doing, they will turn Thailand into a tool serving Chinese big-nation expansionism-hegemonism and into a place for the experiment of genocide in the same way as Cambodia in the time of the Pol Pot clique of murders. Therefore, the acts of serving the arms race and allowing Thai soil to be used for carrying out activities in the implementation of Chinese big-nation expansionism-hegemonism are steps to bring disasters to the Thai people.

At present, it is well known that Thailand has suffered a deficit in the national budget for 1984 as large as 70 billion baht, that it has owed foreign countries as much as 81 billion dollars, and that there are some 2 million unemployed, 8 million half-unemployed, and as many as 1 million prostitutes in the country. Moreover, Thailand is the country that has sold more people than any other in the world. Furthermore, the Thai people have maintained no genuine rights as owners of the country and society. In Thailand today, two-thirds of the 65 groups of capitalists are Chinese and half-Chinese residents. Three-fourths of the national revenue is in the hands of these overseas Chinese and half-Chinese people. This does not mean that the overseas Chinese residents in Thailand are all bad. It is natural that some are good and some bad. However, one can tell from this that the Chinese big-nation expansionists-hegemonists maintain considerable means and hope of achieving their goal through Thailand.

Respected listeners, all this shows clearly that the present Sino-Thai relations are not at all beneficial for Thai independence or for the interests and welfare of the Thai people, who cherish peace and justice. The Thai people themselves have already experienced the lessons in this regard in the past.

CSO: 4206/102

LAOS

ACTIVITIES OF PRC EMBASSY IN BANGKOK CRITICIZED

BK040330 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 28 Feb 85

["Talk": "What Is the Chinese Embassy in Bangkok Doing?"]

[Text] Respected listeners:

It was reported that the Chinese Embassy in Bangkok was recently very busy. Most of the time, it was busy with many guests, in particular secret ones, who frequently came to the embassy. Reliable sources in Bangkok reported that on 19 February, the Chinese Embassy in Bangkok held a secret meeting with the participation of unexpected persons, such as [Thai Foreign Minister] Sitthi Sawetsila--faithful lackey of Beijing. The report also said that Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan were also present at the meeting.

This secret meeting, which was later disclosed, is aimed at nothing other than giving encouragement to the lackeys and stimulating their morale following the defeats they have just suffered in their sabotage of the PRK. It was particularly aimed at giving encouragement to Khieu Samphan--representative of the Pol Pot Khmer Rouge--who has been in panic and has no land on which to stay following the loss of the so-called stronghold in Phnum Malai which was destroyed by the Cambodian Army and people in coordination with the Vietnamese volunteer forces. Remnants of the Pol Pot forces have escaped to Thai territory. This clearly shows once again that Thai soil is being used as the shelter for the genocidal Pol Pot clique, which is the minority group of exiled Cambodian reactionaries who have followed instructions of the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists.

With the cooperation of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries, the Chinese Embassy in Bangkok, which is furiously turbulent as a result of the bankruptcy and defeat suffered by its lackeys in Cambodia, then returned to a meeting to discuss ways and means to perform a new show in order to eradicate the shame directly or indirectly or through whatever trick or scheme necessary. This is in order to save the dignity of those who have boasted they are tigers. Based on the fact that they have not had even a single square meter of land on which to stay in the PRK, the meeting concluded that the remnants of the shattered forces must be allowed to use Thailand as their sanctuary and a place whence they can organize to set

up bandit units to infiltrate into the PRK to create disturbances, destroy all places as possible, ambush the Cambodian people's armed forces, create division in the ranks of the PRK, and so forth in accordance with the doctrines of Mao Zedong or Deng Xiaoping, doctrines adopted during the war of resistance against Japan.

To support these bandits, the Chinese reactionaries, together with the CIA international terrorists, have agreed to set up joint anti-Indochina forces. In carrying out international activities, China has tried to urge Sihanouk to travel to various countries to draw support while making slanderous propaganda against Vietnam. The Thai ultrarightist reactionaries have promised to carry out activities to support them in this issue.

Respected listeners, all this shows that the Chinese reactionary rulers, with the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries as their representative in implementing their evil schemes, have not yet abandoned their hostile schemes to sabotage the PRK as well as all three Indochinese countries and to create a tense situation and threaten peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Nevertheless, nothing can reverse the victory in Phnum Malai or the success in the defense and building of new Cambodia.

CSO: 4206/100

LAOS

COOPERATION URGED FROM ALL SECTORS IN CENSUS

BK050926 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Unattributed editorial: "Be Determined To Carry Out Nationwide Population Census Campaign in a Triumphant Manner"]

[Text] Today, 1 March, the nationwide population campaign will be carried out simultaneously throughout the country. To contribute to making this historic event fully successful, all party and state organizations, mass organizations, intellectuals, learned persons, Buddhist monks, businessmen, and people of all tribes in all provinces and localities throughout the country are requested to contribute positively to this work and to cooperate wholeheartedly with census takers in answering completely and honestly the questions specified in the registration form in accordance with the appointment schedule and with a sense of understanding the objectives and significance of this work. All of them must fully realize the great benefits which will be reaped from this population census registration and regard this work as the duty of the entire party and people.

During the period of preparing to carry out this campaign, the administrative committees in all provinces, districts, and municipalities as well as all provincial and municipal services concerned, such as tribe committees, front committees, women's unions, Lao People's Revolutionary Youth unions, education and public health services, Buddhist monks, and other sectors have made great contributions to creating favorable conditions for ensuring that the unified nationwide population census campaign will be successfully carried out throughout the country joyously and enthusiastically. They have regarded participation in this campaign as their genuine obligation.

In spite of such well-organized preparations and despite the fact that the questions to be asked by the census takers in this first historic population census campaign are not supposed to affect anyone's interests, certain bad elements and our enemies are still trying in every way to distort the truth about this campaign. This development calls for our Lao people of all tribes truly to heighten vigilance. They must check and smash any acts of the enemies in opposing and distorting the correct and just policy of party and state.

From 0730 [0030 GMT] today until the last hour of 7 March, the population census registration will be simultaneously carried out throughout the country. During this period, all social activities in our country will go on as usual. During the actual conducting of the population census registration, our people are requested to increase unity and to heighten a sense of vigilance. They must regard the work of safeguarding this campaign as an important and unavoidable part of their responsibilities. It is well known that the enemies are trying to subvert and destroy our revolution. They will never stop spreading rumors to distort the objectives and significance of the campaign so as to make our people misunderstand or become afraid of it and have doubts in the just and correct policy of our party and state. Therefore, all population census takers must not only explain thoroughly and extensively the objectives and significance of this campaign to the people but must also answer explicitly questions asked by the people with regard to this work. They must promptly thwart all slanderous allegations and campaigns waged by the enemies against this work. Our Armed Forces, public security forces, district forces, and local militias must have a plan to cooperate with one another in carrying out patrol missions to safeguard the population census work throughout the campaign period and must stand ready to smash promptly all tricks and maneuvers employed by the enemies.

All this is to concentrate all efforts on ensuring that the historic population census campaign is carried out triumphantly and brilliantly.

CSO: 4206/100

1 April 1985

LAOS

REQUIRED QUALITIES, SHORTCOMINGS OF LPRP MEMBERS

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 21, 22, 23, 26, 28 Jan 85

["The LPRP Which Has Organized and Led All Victories of the Lao Revolution"
Column: "Improving the Revolutionary Qualifications and Ability of Cadres
and Party Members Is Urgent and Necessary for the Socialist Revolution in our
Country"]

[21 Jan 85 p 3]

[Text] Since the LPDR was established we have entered a period of socialist revolution which is the most extensive, profound, comprehensive, and thorough in human society. Not only do we have to dismantle the old but we must also build a new social form in terms of both the production force and the relation of production. We must rebuild both the economic base and [its structure], a new cultural base, and a new people. We must rebuild the standard of living materially and morally, combine transformation and construction and construction and transformation. We must combine economic construction and the expansion of culture, education, public health, and national defense and security. The changes during this revolutionary period demand that cadres and party members upgrade their ability and revolutionary quality, and modify and improve work pattern and techniques, ideology, and psychology to bring them in line with the new needs of the revolution. This is a key problem for the victory of the revolution. The entire party must be concerned and each cadre must be responsible for his own training.

Our party has complete control of the country. The area of leadership of the party extends to all aspects of social life. The party's duty is very extensive, weighty, and complex, but is also very honorable and glorious. Each cadre and party member who has been assigned to a position and very important task in the machinery of the party and government at each level and each section of mass organizations is the direct leader of the masses, who organizes and carries out the policies of the party and government, and solves problems on the political lifestyle and standard of living of millions of people of the masses. This requires that the cadres and party members have not only revolutionary fervor, high responsibility, and alertness in organizing, but also specific knowledge and ability in leading, organizing, and carrying out actual tasks.

Although our cadres and party members have been educated by the party and their views and principles of the working class have been tested and trained through the revolutionary struggle in seizing power, national defense, and transformation and socialist construction, because many of our cadres and party members used to be farmers, small producers, small capitalists, etc. who are not from the working class, their ideology, views pattern and [former environment] have not yet been thoroughly uprooted. Therefore, as a result of the party's seizure of power the cadres and party members are often proud of their achievement, status, and rank, and are often corrupted by power and distant from the masses, and violate party regulations, the laws of the state, and the right of collective mastery of the working people. They use their rank and personal power for their own benefit and are greedy for public property, resulting in a downgrading of the quality of many of them.

The imperialism championed by the American imperialists and international reactionaries such as the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists have been trying by many clever schemes to destroy the revolution in our country, for example, by carrying out psychological warfare in order to separate and bribe cadres and party members so as to downgrade our quality and gradually weaken us, hoping to swallow up our nation.

All that we have discussed above indicates the significance and objective need to improve our quality and upgrade the ability of the cadres and party members in order to respond to what is needed in the new period of the revolution.

[22 Jan 85 p 3]

[Text] The basic needs which have not changed concerning the revolutionary quality and ability of cadres and party members are honesty and resolute loyalty to the revolutionary work of the working class and the nation, and toward the political policy of the party. They must be enthusiastic and have a wholehearted revolutionary spirit and awareness in organizing. They must have strict discipline and close relations with the masses. They must be able to succeed in their duty assigned to them in each period of the revolution. These contents have different expected levels and demands.

Concerning revolutionary qualification. Before we had seized power the expected level and the demand on the revolutionary qualification of cadres and party members was demonstrated by their bravery and their sacrifice in order to overthrow the power of the imperialists and their henchmen, hardships and close ties with the masses, revolutionary struggle with no fear of any enemies even when the strong ones they dared to fight defeated them, firm confidence toward the masses, and the victory of the struggle to seize power.

Once the party had seized power, the contents of the revolutionary qualification increased as follows:

--to be honest and have absolute loyalty to the political policy of the party, communism, and the strong decision that leads the country toward socialism;

--to have the confidence and views of the working class which is the owner of

the country and of society, to have the spirit of socialist collective mastery, to observe and assess truthfully all historical aspects and the actual situation, to resist the selfish, lazy, parasitic, greedy and luxurious lifestyle, to have the spirit of revolutionary struggle not only to continue fighting against the enemies who are trying to dismantle and destroy the new regime but also to attack in the battle against hardship, ignorance, backwardness, and sickness, to ensure the endless raising of the standard of living of the people materially and morally, and to ensure the successful construction of a strong, civilized, and prosperous socialist nation;

—to persistently and unceasingly seek after knowledge about Marxism and Leninism and technology so that they can be owners of society, nature, and technology;

—to have close relations with the masses, to respect and promote the right of collective mastery of the working masses, to train, mobilize, and organize the masses to carry out the policies of the party and government, to be concerned with the weal and woe of the masses, and to fight against the [powerful warlords] who distance themselves from the people;

[23 Jan 85 p 3]

—to have a pure international socialism that is forever united with working class and working people in other countries, to fulfill the international obligations of the party, and to resist the narrow capitalist ideology.

Concerning ability. In the period of the [national democratic revolution] the ability of cadres and party members could be demonstrated truly by the level of knowledge and the firm understanding of the war regulations, in the art of using and organizing the masses to struggle politically, to fight with weapons, and to gradually weaken the enemies' power and completely overthrow them.

In the period of socialist revolution before the new phase of the revolution, the nature and magnitude of the revolutionary duty has changed, and the leadership of the party has been expended nationwide with rich and complex content. This needs each cadre and party member to not only be a representative to lead the masses in the principles and political ideology of the working class, but also in their ability.

They must have a cultural level and an understanding of technology and certain specialized tasks.

They must have knowledge about Marxist-Leninist theory and understand economic principles, e.g., socialist economic rules and those of the [struggling social class] in the new period and the laws of nature. They must have knowledge about economics, government, and social management.

They must have a firm understanding and know-how to apply the policies of the party and organize to properly implement them in the actual environment in their own work section and locality, know how to summarize experience, and find other new problems and new elements in order to steadily elaborate and enrich the party policies.

They **must** have the ability to collect and join with a great number of the masses in carrying out the goal for each period assigned by the party.

Revolutionary qualification and ability are two aspects that are closely related. We cannot take either one of them lightly. No matter how smart the cadres and party members are, those who do not have a good revolutionary qualification will not be able to promote their [ability]. On the other hand, if they do not have knowledge and ability to succeed in the duty assigned to them to organize and carry out the party policy, it cannot be said that they have a true revolutionary qualification.

In order to increase fighting forces and to boost the characteristics of the social class and leadership of the party in the new phase, we cannot accept a situation where a cadre or party member is inferior to the masses in terms of consciousness, revolutionary fervor, enthusiasm for work, understanding, and ability to solve different problems according to their revolutionary duty.

[26 Jan 85 p 6]

[Excerpts] The cadres and party members must try to modify or get rid of incorrect views which are against party policy, for example, views that do not focus on all aspects nationwide, incorrect understanding of the struggle between the two paths in our country's society nowadays, the lack of increase in the correct level for the socialist economic battlefield, the lack of unity between the economy and national defense, transformation and construction, and saving and spending, between self-dependency, self-sufficiency, and the struggle for international assistance, and between the correct [views of the nation] and proletarian internationalism.

[28 Jan 85 p 3]

[Text] There must be a plan to improve and extensively develop a school system for the party, supplementary schools, and schools for specialized technical tasks.

The urgent need now is for each party member to study persistently. They must have a mind that searches for knowledge and enthusiasm for their lessons. Meanwhile, they must learn textbook techniques and real life techniques in their work, in their struggle to both study and practice, and learn what is most crucial for production right away. They must learn about success and failure from the higher level, from the same level, and from the lower level, from the masses, and from both at home and abroad. They must get involved in actual practice, study the conflicts of the process, and collect and study the views of the cadres and masses in order to find ways to solve [problems]. Meanwhile, they must always consider the summary and lessons from the actual practice to be important. This is the most effective way to learn. They must have the consciousness to learn everyday and every hour, and look for every possible way to learn new things. They must learn comprehensively and profoundly. For our cadres and party members, generally speaking, we must now consider studying culture a priority because most of their cultural level is

still low. They must use their cultural study as a key to higher knowledge in every way.

The education and training in ideology and the raising of the level of knowledge in all aspects in the party must help to make the party members true representatives of the new socialist man and the owners of collective mastery, and representatives of revolutionary qualification in terms of intelligence and lifestyle. All these must be truly demonstrated in production work, in working, and in daily struggle.

As for the needs for guidance in production and economic management, there is a need to stop the condition where guidance cadres and the cadres who are responsible for these matters express their collective opinion [only] on political ideology. There is a need to advance to persistently carry out the setting of standards for the cadres step by step and the setting of standards for cultural and technological levels for each type of cadre in each work section and each different level. Moreover, all party committee levels and the party cadres must know how to raise the scientific level in their guidance work by firmly combining it with the views of cadres, intellectuals, and scientists outside the party.

9884

CSO: 4206/88

1 April 1985

LAOS

RUMORS PRIOR TO POPULATION CENSUS CITED

BK141321 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0030 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Feature: "Historic Population Census Campaign"]

[Excerpt] Over the past several days, Lao men and women of all tribes, strata, and age throughout the country have jointly contributed to the nationwide historic population census taking place in an orderly and peaceful manner. This contradicts the rumors fabricated by the enemy and bad people to destroy the population census campaign and distort its objectives and targets. This also clearly shows the good intentions and correct, just, and clear-sighted line of our party which is always concerned about the living conditions of the entire Lao people.

In various districts under the jurisdiction of Vientiane municipality alone, prior to and on the first day of the census taking, the enemy manufactured rumors that the kip currency would be changed, that markets would be closed, that shops would be closed, that electricity and water supplies would be suspended, that travel would be banned, that youths would be pressganged, that soldiers of the former government would be arrested, and that questions would be asked about the property of each family and individual.

After the population census guiding committee at each level, village headmen, and surveyors publicized the true objectives and targets in each locality, the situation returned to normal and activities in society have proceeded normally. Markets and trade shops have continued to serve the people, cadres, policemen, and people of other strata. Students, parents, people, businessmen, and people of other strata now travel freely. [passage omitted on process of census taking and activities of some surveyors].

CSO: 4206/102

LAOS

PARTY INSTRUCTION ON 30TH FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

BK121602 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Recently, the Secretariat of the party Central Committee issued an instruction on the organization of the celebration of the 30th founding anniversary of the LPRP on 22 March 1985 to all responsible commissions of the party Central Committee, ministries, state committees, central-level mass organizations, and party committees of all provinces and municipalities throughout the country to organize, implement, and ensure glorious success in celebrating the forthcoming great historical day.

The fundamental contents of the instruction are as follows:

The objectives and expectations in organizing the celebration of the 30th founding anniversary of the LPRP are to fulfill the three expectations stipulated in Resolution No. 011/PBPCC adopted by the party Central Committee Political Bureau. To be more specific, this is aimed at educating and raising the overall political standard of all party cadres and members, combatants, and people of all tribes.

On the domestic front, efforts must be made to mobilize the revolutionary movement in all spheres of work in an enthusiastic, extensive, thorough, and successive manner aimed at implementing successfully the tasks and duties outlined in the seventh resolution of the party Central Committee and party Central Committee Political Bureau Resolutions No. 04, 05, and 06 so as to make 1985 a year of great victory and to effect clear-cut changes in national defense, public security, the economy, and living conditions, thus building a firm foundation for implementing the second 5-year state plan and preparing effectively for convening the fourth party congress.

On the foreign affairs front, efforts must be made to popularize the history of the founding, growth, and development of our party and the fruits and victories of the revolution in our country scored under the party's leadership, to enhance the role and prestige of our party and revolution in the international arena and to acquire extensive sympathy, support, and assistance from the world community to our revolution in the new period.

The theme of the organization of the celebration is to educate party cadres and members and the masses profoundly about the glorious history of the

struggle and leadership of our party over the past 30 years; the correct, creative line of the party; the clear reflection of the heroic, arduous, and ardent struggle filled with sacrifices of party cadres and members in the past; and the difficult historic obligations of the party in the new period. All this is to convince all of them to appreciate and enhance the glorious tradition of our party, to raise the level of their political enthusiasm to a higher degree; to heighten their faith in the party's correct and glorious leadership, to increase internal unity and the unity among the people of all tribes as well as international solidarity; to enhance a sense of self-reliance and self-building; to mobilize the masses to fulfill the party's political tasks in an extensive, rigorous, and relentless manner; and to effect actual changes in all key grass-roots units, especially in national defense, public security, the economy, and living conditions.

As for the form of the celebration, it must be executed in the movement to carry out political life within the party and among the administrative organizations and mass organizations at all levels. The achievements of the movement to secure a livelihood must be displayed in detail in an earnest project. These achievements will be used to welcome the 30th anniversary of the party's founding. At the same time, numerous other effective, appropriate, and captivating forms of propaganda and education must be implemented for each particular objective. Special importance must be attached to the form of conducting talks through the mass media and mass literary and cultural channels. An emulation campaign should be launched to study and popularize the history of the party and the victories and fruits of the revolution in our country over the past 40 years through newspapers, radio programs, schools, and youth unions. All mass organizations must adopt appropriate forms of movements suitable to their own objectives.

It is important that the party committees at all levels adopt detailed plans aimed at guiding the grass roots to fulfill certain goals in building the party committees and party units to become pure, firm, and strong units; in educating party members; and in increasing the number of the 22 March party members.

The celebration must be organized in a massive, grand, and joyous style, profoundly and extensively filled with mass characteristics. However, extravagance must be avoided. Vigilance must be heightened in certain localities. Sentries must be posted at various offices, organizations, and economic and cultural foundations so as to thwart any sabotage schemes of the enemies. Absolute security must be ensured for all meetings, rallies, and mass movements.

The following slogans must be used:

Long live the spirit of 22 March!

Long live the LPRP--the organizer and leader of all victories of the Lao revolution!

Long live the LPDR!

Long live the invincible Marxism-Leninism!

Let us strive to build and strengthen the party in all fields!

Let us strengthen the unity among the people of all tribes!

Resolutely defend the country and build socialism!

Endeavor to implement successfully the seventh resolution of the party Central Committee and the 1985 state plan!

Vigorously promote the campaign to turn to the grass roots!

Create clear-cut changes in all fields!

Long live the great friendship, special relations, and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam!

Let us strengthen the solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries!

Let us strengthen solidarity with all progressive and revolutionary forces all over the world!

Long live world peace!

CSO: 4206/102

LAOS

ACHIEVEMENTS URGED TO MARK PARTY ANNIVERSARY

BK061239 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Unattributed editorial: "Prepare To Celebrate 30th Anniversary of Founding of LPRP in Most Effective Manner"]

[Text] The 30th founding anniversary of the glorious and noble LPRP, which falls on 22 March 1985, is approaching. The celebration of the grand founding anniversary of our party is to remember its brilliant and majestic tradition and to express our profound gratitude to the outstanding virtues of the LPRP--the vanguard unit of the Lao workers and laboring people--in leading the entire Lao people to carry out an arduous, persistent, complicated, and prolonged national liberation struggle full of numerous sacrifices against the French and U.S. imperialist aggressors until a great victory of historic significance was attained when we majestically fulfilled the national-democratic revolution, abolished the monarchy, and established the LPDR on 2 December 1975, thereby ushering in a new era for Laos--The era of genuine peace, independence, freedom, and socialism.

In entering the new period of the revolution, our party has directly led the country toward socialism without passing through the stage of capitalist development. Our party deserves the title of the strong vanguard unit of the Lao workers and laboring people. It is a genuine Marxist-Leninist party and has commanded the affection and trust of communist parties, the proletariat, and workers around the world.

In view of such an outstanding feat of heroism, to turn the celebration of the forthcoming 30th founding anniversary of the LPRP into the responsibility and actual activity of the entire party and people, it is requested that we launch an extensive, enthusiastic emulation campaign, resolutely persisting to march forward to score great all-round victories and achievements as an esteemed present for the 30th founding anniversary of the LPRP and the 10th founding anniversary of the LPDR. This campaign is named the campaign for the 2 great historical days in 1985.

To ensure effective fulfilment of this important emulation campaign, first of all the party committees in all provinces and municipalities throughout the country; all ministries, party commissions, state committees, and mass organizations; and the people of all strata must thoroughly and extensively mobilize

all efforts to score as many achievements as possible to strengthen and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat to make it more stable politically, ideologically and organizationally. Everyone must be persuaded to understand profoundly and to see clearly that all victories of the revolution, all achievements in all spheres of work, and the reason for all of our people --be they young or old--being able to live in peace with full freedom as genuine masters of our own destiny and country without exploitation and intimidation are attributed to the leadership and organization of the LPRP. At the same time, everyone must be convinced that the LPRP is his own party--his own flesh and blood--and must contribute fully to making it grow stronger forever. After everyone has been persuaded to understand correctly and to appreciate profoundly the invaluable true nature of our party, an atmosphere of revolutionary enthusiasm will be joyously created among the entire party, Army, and people, thereby enabling them to work together resolutely to fulfill successfully the political duties of each level, each branch of work, and each individual in 1985.

To ensure that the celebration of the forthcoming 30th founding anniversary of the LPRP is extremely joyous and significant, our entire party, Army, and people are requested to consolidate and strengthen our internal unity, the unity among all tribes, and our international solidarity; to work heroically and studiously and to lead in production; to take the initiative in remodifying techniques and the method of working; to apply science and technology in production; to raise work efficiency and the quality of products; and to practice utmost thrift. At the same time, we must be determined to do everything to defend the country and to maintain national security and public order. The party committees and the administrative committees at all levels are to study and to take the initiative in outlining the procedure, direction, and detailed contents of the nationwide emulation campaign to be carried out by the masses throughout the country, who are awaiting the arrival of the party founding anniversary this year, so as to make the 30th founding anniversary of the LPRP on 22 March 1985 greatly successful and profoundly significant.

CSO: 4206/102

LAOS

PROVINCIAL COOPERATION WITH THANH HOA VIEWED

BK030759 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Feature article: "Two Sister Provinces--Houa Phan and Thanh Hoa"]

[Summary] "Houa Phan and Thanh Hoa provinces are situated on opposite sides of the Lao-Vietnamese border. They are separated by a small waterway with a bridge across it. Since Houa Phan Province served as a revolutionary base in the past, the people of various tribes in this province and those in Thanh Hoa Province have a tradition of solidarity and have struggled in the same trenches in the war against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists." The areas of the two provinces are almost the same, but the population of Thanh Hoa is 14 times that of Houa Phan. "Implementing the resolutions of the CVP Central Committee and the LPRP Central Committee, Thanh Hoa and Houa Phan established the sister relations and signed an agreement on economic and cultural cooperation in 1967 with a view to consolidating and strengthening special friendship, mutual assistance, and cooperation in all fields." From 1967 to 1975 experiences were scored and lessons learned in the implementation of the cooperation agreement. The two provinces cooperated in national defense and public security work and in the cause of the struggle against the U.S. imperialists for national liberation.

Thanh Hoa Province rendered assistance in the production technology to Houa Phan Province. It also helped Houa Phan train cadres and "build a number of roads and small electrical projects." In 1976, cooperation between the two provinces entered a new stage. They have given each other assistance in raw materials, capital, and technical equipment. They have also exchanged products in various fields. "Thanh Hoa Province has built two medium-size irrigation projects for Houa Phan Province--one in Sam Tai and another in Siangkho." It has helped Houa Phan Province conduct surveys for the setting up of an orange plantation settlement and a cattle breeding settlement. "It has built two bridges and a number of merchant shops, small hospitals, senior high schools, and so on for Houa Phan Province."

In the trade field, the trade service of Thanh Hoa Province has supplied Houa Phan with needed consumer goods while Houa Phan has provided Thanh Hoa with items as needed. For example, Thanh Hoa Province has sold dried fish, clothing, fish sauce, beer, agricultural implements, vegetable seeds, and stationary to Houa Phan while Houa Phan has supplied Thanh Hoa in return with cotton,

forestry products, and mushrooms. In 1984, the two provinces exchanged goods valued at 2.145 million dong.

Cultural relations and cooperation between these two provinces have also been improved daily. Between 1976 and 1979, Thanh Hoa Province trained more than 700 vocational students for Houa Phan Province. In addition, each year, the two provinces have exchanged visits of sports and acrobatic delegations.

"In the spirit of socialist internationalism, the two provinces have been authorized by governments of the two countries to regularly hold meetings to consult on public security work with a view to checking all sabotage schemes of the Beijing reactionaries so as to maintain the revolutionary gains of the two countries in general and of the two provinces in particular. Each year, the two provinces hold a meeting to discuss ways and means to consolidate the provincial border and to daily turn it into a genuine border of special friendship."

CSO: 4206/102

LAOS

ATHIT'S CHEMICAL CHARGES SAID MOVE FOR EXTENSION

BK051525 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 1 Mar 85

["Talk": "Athit and Poisonous Gas"]

[Text] Respected listeners:

Following his implementation of the Beijing reactionaries' instruction by mobilizing over 2,000 soldiers of the regular armed forces to launch nibbling attacks against and occupy three Lao villages--Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang--in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, in June 1984, Athit Kamlang-ek, Thai Armed Forces supreme commander and army commander in chief, has failed to achieve success in accordance with his ambition of becoming prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand. On the contrary, he has become isolated in the political arena at home and abroad. His name and pictures disappeared from press reports and from radio and television programs for a period of time. It is said that Athit's political future has now become dim. Regarding this, the British BBC radio carried a commentary pointing out that Athit Kamlang-ek has no hope of becoming prime minister and so forth. As for Athit himself, he can still see a little hope to achieve his ambition. That is why he has used his temper to settle problems by ordering the arrest and the suing of anyone, including civilians and mass media, who opposes his ambition. Out of ambition and upon Beijing's instructions, Athit even appeared on television and openly announced his opposition to the government. He then secluded himself from Thai society and from the political arena for a period of time.

Now, the time for an extension of term of service is drawing near. Realizing this fact, Beijing has wanted its hidden card--namely, Athit--to become public again. It understands that it is still not the right time to do so; however, it can wait no longer. This is because it has suffered so painful a defeat in supporting the Pol Pot clique and the Cambodian reactionaries at the Thai-Cambodian border. This is why Athit Kamlang-ek has emerged again. This time, however, it is not at the Thai-Lao border but at the Thai-Cambodian border instead. Athit has come out with the toxic chemicals. A few days ago, acting upon Beijing's instruction, Athit cooked up a story accusing Vietnam of firing rockets containing poisonous gas on Thai soil. Later, on 25 February, it became as clear as daylight--that was the day Thai troops fired over 1,000 artillery rounds containing toxic chemicals on PRK territory, as a result of which the Cambodian people suffered losses both in property and lives.

The purpose of Athit's use of the poisonous gas issue to slander Vietnam is nothing other than to create a pretext for him to implement Beijing's dark schemes of inciting Thailand to use chemical weapons to kill its neighbors with a view to continuing to create a tense situation in this region and to introducing war into Thailand. The schemes are also aimed at assisting and supporting the Pol Pot clique and other Cambodian reactionaries to oppose the PRK as well as to sabotage the three Indochinese countries, which have obstructed the Beijing rulers' implementation of big nation expansionism-hegemonism downward into Southeast Asia.

The reappearance of Athit with the poisonous gas this time has made it absolutely impossible for him to find ways to draw support and gain influence from the masses in the competition with other parties for the extension of his term of service or for the achievement of his ambition. The acts of Athit and the defeats of Beijing in the war against the three Indochinese countries in the recent past are like shadows which have always followed Athit and his associates. These have even made Athit further denounced and isolated. As a result of the consequences arising from his own acts, Athit Kamlang-ek will even march forward to the point that he will be discarded from Thai political society.

CSO: 4206/102

LAOS

BRIEFS

PARTY HISTORY LECTURES--Vientiane, 5 March (KPL)--Phoumi Vongvichit, Politbureau member of the party CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, on 2 March, gave here a briefing on the party's history to over 1,000 persons. This meeting, organized by the Ministry of Culture in collaboration with the mass organizations of women, youth and trade unions, is in connection with the forthcoming 30th anniversary of the LPRP. The vice-chairman, on this occasion, recapitulated the long struggle of the party during the past 30 years and highlighted the gradual growth and successes of the party since its foundation. He also urged everybody to actively fulfill their duty in line with the spirit of the Seventh Plenum of the party (Third Congress) in order to salute the two historical days--the 30th anniversary of the party and the 10th anniversary of the Lao PDR. [Text] [Vientiane KPL en English 0908 GMT 5 Mar 85 BK]

UNESCO COMMITTEE TO BANGKOK--Vientiane, 5 March (KPL)--A delegation of the national UNESCO Committee of Laos led by Prof Bountian Phitsamai, acting minister of education and chairman of the committee, left here on 2 March for Bangkok to attend the 5th regional conference of educational ministers and national economic planning managers of Asian and Pacific countries held in the Thai capital from 4 to 11 March. Bidding farewell to the delegation at Wattai Airport were Phiang Sisoulat, deputy-minister of education, and Pheli Khounlaneuk, deputy-minister of culture. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 5 Mar 85 BK]

USSR ENVOY 'FRIENDSHIP' MEDAL--Vientiane, 5 March (OANA-KPL)--The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR recently conferred its "Friendship Medal" to the Lao ambassador to the Soviet Union, Khamta Douangthongla. K. Douangthongla, who is also member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee has been awarded for remarkable contribution to broadening and consolidating the friendship and all-round cooperation between the Lao PDR and the Soviet Union. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 5 Mar 85 BK]

MPRP FILM SHOWING--Vientiane, 5 March (KPL)--Mongolian ambassador to Laos Vadmaaguine Dashnyam organized a film screening here on 2 March to mark the 64th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (1 March). Present on the occasion were Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary for the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and other senior officials. Representatives of the embassies of socialist countries to Laos were also present. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 5 Mar BK]

POLAND TRADE COOPERATION PACT--Vientiane, 9 March (OANA-KPL)--A memorandum on trade cooperation between Laos and Poland for 1985 was signed here yesterday by Lao trade deputy-minister Sompadit Volasan, and his Polish counterpart, Wladyslaw Gwiazda. Under this memorandum, the Polish side will provide Laos with bicycles, sewing machines, medicines, and other industrial products, and will receive coffee, timber and other agricultural and handicraft items from Laos. The signing ceremony was witnessed on the Lao side by Somphavan Inthavong, vice-chairman of the State Planning Committee, chairman of the Lao-Polish ambassador to Laos. [Sentence as received] [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 9 Mar 85 BK]

BULGARIA CONSULAR AGREEMENT RATIFIED--Vientiane, 9 March (OANA-KPL)--Notes on the ratification of a consular agreement between the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria were exchanged here on 8 March. Present on the occasion were Souban Salitthilat, deputy minister for foreign affairs, and Todor Tsvetanov Netsov, Bulgarian ambassador to Laos. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 10 Mar 85 BK]

FINANCIAL DELEGATION RETURNS--Vientiane, 13 March (KPL)--A Lao financial delegation led by Ngao Phonvantha, member of the LPRP CC, minister of finance returned here yesterday from a 10-day friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. While there the delegation conferred with their Vietnamese colleagues on financial issues and toured some production bases. It was met on its return at Wattai Airport by Bounlit Khennavong, deputy-minister of finance. Nguyen Xuan, ambassador, and Dam Xuan Dung, economic and cultural representative of Vietnam to Laos, were also present at the airport to welcome the delegation. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT 13 Mar 85 BK]

NAM NGUM CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED--Vientiane, 5 March (KPL)--The Nam Ngum hydro-electric power station is now in its full capacity of producing a total of 150,000 kw/h of electricity. The construction of the third and last phase of the Nam Ngum hydro-electric power station was recently completed with assistance from IDA [International Development Association] of the World Bank and OPEC, and also from Indian, Swedish and Japanese experts and the local people. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 5 Mar 85 BK]

CONSULAR AGREEMENT--Vientiane, 16 March (KPL)--A consular agreement between the Lao PDR and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic was signed here yesterday. The signatories were Soulivong Phasitthidet, deputy-minister for foreign affairs of the Lao PDR, and L. Kocsis, Czechoslovak ambassador to Laos. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 16 Mar 85 BK]

COURSE OPENING--Vientiane, 16 March (KPL)--The Ministry of Education opened here on 8 March a political course for educational workers from all parts of the country. Present at the opening ceremony were Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Phiang Sisoulat, deputy minister of education. P. Vongvichit made a speech to the gathering. This is the sixth course conducted so far by the Ministry of Education. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 16 Mar 85 BK]

CENSUS PREPARATION IN VIENTIANE--On 26 February, after concluding the conferences of the second stage of the population census work, the population census guidance committees of Sikhottabong and Saisettha Districts, Vientiane Province, sent population census takers and cadres to grass-roots localities to divide census zones so as to allow smooth conducting of the census in accordance with the appointment schedule on 1 March. [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 1 Mar 85 BK]

SOUTHERN POPULATION CENSUS WORK--According to the population census guidance committees of Sekong, Attapeu, Saravane, and Champassak Provinces, as of 9 February the population census work was busily underway in many districts, including the training of village headmen and census takers to appreciate various regulations and measures of the population census, the 1985 population census plan, registration forms, and other population census documents. The training is expected to be completed by 20 February. [Summary] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 12 Feb 85]

VIENTIANE POPULATION CENSUS WORK--The second phase of population census work in Vientiane Province has been underway since 10 December 1984. This phase involves the delineation of three population zones in the province, which consists of 793 villages. The three zones are the rural plains which includes Thoulakhom, Keo Oudom, and Phonhong Districts; the semi-plain and semi-mountainous region which includes Vangviang, Kasi, Sanakham, and Phiang Districts; and the mountainous region which includes Saisomboun and Hom Districts. [Summary] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 15 Feb 85]

HOUA PHAN CENSUS CAMPAIGN--Houa Phan Province consists of six districts: Sam Neua, Sam Tai, Siang Kho, Vianfsai, Houa Muang, and Viangthong Districts. After their appointment, the population census guidance committees in these districts have energetically studied the party and state plan on population census work. According to Vongkham, head of the provincial population guidance census committee, the province plans to launch emulation campaigns in the second phase of the population census work in all villages. [Summary] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1030 GMT 15 Feb 85]

CHAMPASSAK, XIENG KHOUANG CENSUS--In early February, the training courses for the second group of population census cadres were concluded in Champassak and Xieng Khouang Provinces. Over 100 grassroots-level cadres participated. Meanwhile, the training course for the second group of some 100 population census takers concluded in Sikhottabong District, Vientiane Municipality, on 15 February after a 5-day sitting. [Summary] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 16 Feb 85]

1 April 1985

THOULAKHOM DISTRICT CENSUS TRAINING--On 15 February, training courses on the population census were organized at three spots in Thoulakhom District, Vientiane Province, for over 200 persons. The objective of the meetings was to allow all the participants to understand clearly the regulations on and methods in conducting population census work in March this year. [Summary] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 18 Feb 85]

SEKONG PROVINCE CENSUS TRAINING--Upon receiving the instruction issued by the party and state on the 1985 population census, the party committee, the administrative committee, and the people of Sekong Province have energetically organized implementation of the instruction even though the new provincial offices have been under construction. Under the supervision of (Khanlen Aikeo), provincial administrative committee chairman, some 100 provincial and district administrative cadres and workers were given training on the methods of carrying out population census work between 15 and 25 December 1984. After completion of the training, these cadres are currently giving training on this work to local cadres in many localities. [Summary] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0030 GMT 21 Feb 85]

WOMEN'S UNION CENSUS INSTRUCTION--On 15 February, the Executive Committee of the Federation of the Lao Women's Unions issued an instruction to all members of women's unions at the provincial, ministerial, and state committee levels on the nationwide population census, urging them to thoroughly study the objectives, expectations, and scope of the 1985 population census, to positively cooperate with population census takers, to thwart all schemes implemented by the enemies to undermine our population census work, and to strictly follow guidance of the population census guidance committees at all levels. [Summary] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 22 Feb 85]

INTERIOR MINISTRY CENSUS MEETING--A meeting was held at the Interior Ministry on 17 February to popularize population census work among police officers and population census takers. The meeting, attended by Deputy Interior Minister Bounma Mithong, will continue until 28 February. [Summary] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1100 GMT 22 Feb 85]

BOKEO PROVINCE CENSUS WORK--(Bouaket Pan-inhom), secretary of the party committee and chairman of the administrative committee of Bokeo Province, recently gave an interview on the significance of the 1985 population census work to collect exact statistics of the Lao people in all localities as a firm foundation for national construction and defense. He said a detailed plan was outlined for his province to provide training on population census work. Regarding exiled Lao reactionaries who have often been smuggled into the province by the Beijing and Thai reactionaries to create disturbances among the people of various tribes, he said that the enemies will not be able to obstruct the progress of the population census work in the province. [Summary] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0030 GMT 23 Feb 85]

1 April 1985

SECURITY WORK DURING CENSUS--Reports from many localities throughout the country said that beginning 25 February, the national defense and public security forces, regional forces, and local militia men have organized units to carry out patrol missions in their respective localities to provide full security to the first nationwide population census campaign. [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 1 Mar 85 BK]

CSO: 4206/102

MALAYSIA

LOW INTEREST BELGIAN LOANS FOR TRANSIT SYSTEM

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 15 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Azam Aris]

[Text]

BELGIUM has agreed in principle to charge Malaysia low interest on loans it will provide to finance the Kuala Lumpur Light Rail Transit (LRT) project. The repayment period will be 20 years with a grace period of 10 years.

Belgian Deputy Prime Minister Jean Gol said yesterday that the Belgian company undertaking the project would have to consult its French partner before finalising details of the loans.

Earlier this week, Federal Territory Minister Datuk Shahrir Samad disclosed that the Belgian government had agreed to consider Malaysia's request for the soft loans to be doubled from \$26 million to \$52 million.

The companies involved in the LRT project are the Associated Belgium Consortium and the

French Spie-Batignolles. Barring any hitches work on the project will begin early next year, he told a news conference marking the end of a five-day visit by a Belgian economic mission led by Crown Prince Albert.

Mr Gol, who is also the Minister of Foreign Trade, said the visit to Malaysia had enabled discussions on the actual implementation of various industrial projects in which Belgian companies have shown interest to be held.

He said the Belgian government would consider the possibility of counter trade with Malaysia.

During the five-day official visit led by Prince Albert, Belgium signed a Maritime Agreement with Malaysia aimed at increasing direct maritime transport between ports of both countries.

CSO: 4200/617

MALAYSIA

DEFENSE RESEARCH CENTER TO BE UPDATED

Kuching THE BORNEO POST in English 29 Jan 85 p 2

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Mon:- The Defence Research Centre will be streamlined so that progress in defence of the nation keeps up with advancements in military science and technology, Deputy Defence Minister Datuk Abang Abu Bakar Mustapha said today.

The centre would be made the focus of modern technology development and transfer in the field of defence.

It would probably be able to produce its own military equipment after acquiring the necessary expertise and skill, he told reporters after opening the 'Military science seminar 1985' here.

He said abandoned and damaged military equipment would be used for research and there was a possibility of adjusting them for other use to save on expenses and to avoid wastage.

Earlier in this speech he said the centre would be renamed the 'Defence science and technology centre' in line with its new role.

On the tender for the purchase of military equipment, he said preference would be given to private firms which were prepared to carry out joint research with the centre.

He also called on companies with research and development facilities to

cooperate with the centre and dons to serve at the centre during their sabbatical leave.

His ministry would discuss this with the government departments and agencies like the local universities, education ministry and the public services department, he added.

Earlier the deputy secretary-general of the defence ministry, Datuk Mohamed Amir Haji Yaakub announced the appointment of Prof Noramly Muslim as the director of the centre effective from Jan 2.

About 200 military officers and government servants are attending the three-day seminar.

MALAYSIA

MALAYSIA MAY BUY MORE BURMESE RICE

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 13 Feb 85 p 2

[Article by A. Rashid Yusuf]

[Text]

MALAYSIA'S rice imports from Burma are likely to climb to 40,000 tonnes this year — if the National Rice and Padi Authority (LPN) finds the terms and quality acceptable.

Public Enterprises Minister Datin Paduka Rafidah Aziz had discussions on the possible purchase of the rice with Burmese Ambassador Mr Thein Toe at a meeting in her office.

She has directed the LPN to evaluate the quality of the rice and price quoted. LPN Director General Encik Sharuddin Haron and Deputy Secretary General (II) Datuk Zaluddin Sulong were also present at the meeting.

Datin Paduka Rafidah told reporters later that Burma's offer of 40,000 tonnes was 10,000 tonnes more than the amount sold to Malaysia last year.

Malaysia had previously relied on Thailand for the bulk of its rice imports but in 1983, it decided to buy from Burma as well.

Malaysia increased its import of Burmese rice from 5,000 tonnes in 1983 to 30,000 tonnes last year following talks between Burma's Trade Minister, Mr Khik Maung Gyi, and the then Trade and Industry Minister, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, and Datin Paduka Rafidah Aziz.

Datin Paduka Rafidah said the *emata super* variety Burma sold last year was five per cent broken but the ambassador had given an assurance that rice of the highest quality without broken grain would be delivered this year.

The Minister has suggested that Burma finalises the deal with a Malaysian *sogo shosha*, Matra.

She said Burma has told Malaysia that it has begun to buy Malaysian palm oil directly. In the past, Burma had bought the commodity from third countries at a higher price.

This direct trading issue was brought up by Datin Paduka when she met Mr Khik last year.

The main obstacle then was lack of transport facilities.

She also said that Malaysia has offered to sell processed palm oil, tin plate and related products, rubber tube and tyres, medicines and construction material to Burma.

Datuk Paduka Rafidah has been invited to Burma for further trading talks. Mr Thein Toe conveyed the invitation on behalf of the Burmese Trade Minister.

PHILIPPINES

REPORTAGE ON ARMED FORCES CLASHES WITH NPA NATIONWIDE

Fr Balweg Reported 'Wounded'

HK130426 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Rebel priest Conrado Balweg and several of his henchmen were reported wounded during a military assault on his training camp in the mountains of Sadanga, Mountain Province, on 6 March. Brigadier General Tomas Dumpit, commander of the Regional Unified Command, said five terrorists were also killed while the officer in command of the [word indistinct] company of the 1st Headquarters Battalion who led the assault was seriously wounded. General Dumpit identified the wounded Army officer as 1st Lieutenant Agustin Canonía who was hit in the hip in the initial exchange of automatic gunfire.

The fire fight broke out at Balweg's mountain lair in (Belwan), a barangay which is about 4 hours' hike through rough terrain from the Sadanga Poblacion [municipality]. General Dumpit said the communist terrorists' [word indistinct] were not identified but trails of blood were evident on the withdrawal route of the rebels who took their wounded with them.

Meanwhile in Davao City, a field commander of the New People's Army and his four followers were captured in a dawn raid at Bangkerohan District by operatives of the Davao Metrodiscom [Metropolitan District Command] and Regional Unified Command. Captured were Patricio Relacion, alias Cesar, and Erming, commander of the main regional guerrilla unit [word indistinct] of the Communist Party of the Philippines operating in the Davao provinces, and followers Gilbert Garcia, Noli Saperon, Danilo Tayag, and Rogelio Relacion. Metrodiscom commander Colonel Laudemar Kahulugan said Relacion and his men were gearing up to disrupt the 48th foundation anniversary of Davao City on 16 March.

Meanwhile an Air Force sergeant and a Constabulary trooper were shot dead yesterday [12 March] in separate incidents also in Davao City. Technical Sergeant Jose Cruz was shot dead inside his Ford Cortina car along [name indistinct] street. Constable 1st Class Rodolfo (Paringasan) was shot dead by two men in Agdao while visiting a relative.

Ministry Announces NPA Casualties

HK111030 Hong Kong AFP in English 1004 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Manila, 11 Mar (AFP)--Forty-one people were killed across the Philippines during the weekend in fresh clashes between leftist guerrillas and security forces, the Defense Ministry said here today.

A total of 29 fatalities were said to be guerrillas of the New People's Army (NPA), military wing of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), Ministry spokesmen said.

The CPP-NPA have stepped up their Maoist campaign in recent months, occasionally attacking military and government targets in larger formations of up to 200 fighters instead of the usual squad or platoon formations.

Other Fighting

HK120328 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] At least 46 New People's Army rebels and 14 government soldiers, including two lieutenants, were killed in fighting in Zamboanga del Sur, Davao del Norte, Cagayan, Masbate, and Camarines Sur. Reports reaching Camp Aguinaldo said 25 of the slain rebels and 2 soldiers were killed in a 24-hour battle in (Bayoc) town in Zamboanga del Sur. The fighting was reported still raging yesterday [11 March] afternoon.

In northern Luzon, government forces were reported pursuing an NPA band which killed 11 soldiers and wounded 10 others in an ambush last Sunday. Ten NPA rebels were killed in that encounter. Reports said Air Force jets attacked the NPA band which dug in at the foot of the Cordillera Mountains outside Pamplona. The slain government soldiers included Lieutenants Cesar (Galan) and Joseph Lim.

CSO: 4200/626

PHILIPPINES

GOVERNMENT SEEKS LOAN TO RESCUE STATE CORPORATIONS

HK141509 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by Rigoberto D. Tiglao]

[Text] The government has asked the World Bank for a \$200-million loan to finance a massive rescue and restructuring program for state-owned corporations.

Officially termed as the "Public Corporate Sector Rationalization Loan", the \$200-million World Bank assistance will be the second biggest program loan from the Bank expected for fiscal year 1985, exceeded only by the proposed \$300-million agricultural structural adjustment loan. Finance ministry officials, however, said that the exact loan amount will still be the subject of negotiations with the World Bank, although it would definitely be in the \$150-million to \$200-million range.

A four-man World Bank mission, headed by Rolando Arrivillaga of the Bank's East Asia and Regional Pacific division, arrived the other day to begin appraisal of the loan. BUSINESS DAY sources noted that while World Bank loans usually take at least six months from the time they are appraised to their final approval, the government has asked the Bank to speed up evaluation and disbursement of the loan because of the country's foreign exchange difficulties.

The loan will be a program loan, which basically means that drawdowns will be dependent on the implementation of measures and policies affecting the public corporations. Although the mechanics for the use of the loan proceeds still have to be worked out, the peso equivalent of the \$200-million loan will be used for the working capital mainly of the country's 15 major government corporations, which account for the bulk of the cash requirements of the over 100 such corporations. A portion of the loan's dollar proceeds, however, a source explained, may be used to finance the import requirements of two of the largest government corporations--the Philippine National Oil Co (PNOC) and the National Food Authority (NFA). The remaining portion of the loan's dollar proceeds may either be used to fund certain types of importations, as had been done with the two structural adjustment loans, or be retained to form part of the country's international reserves.

Roughly equivalent, at the current exchange rate, to P [pesos] 3.7 billion pesos, the World Bank loan appears to be the only means for government to finance the rehabilitation of government corporations, whose proliferation and operations in the past several years, according to World Bank studies, contributed to a great extent to the country's debt crisis. For instance, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) had estimated that 75 percent of the 13 major government corporations' deficit as of 1983 had been financed through foreign borrowings.

According to government figures, the capital expenditures of the 13 major corporations (which account for 90 percent of the total requirements) for this year amount to P15 billion. Although the government has told the IMF that the improved cash generation of the government corporations will result in P5.5 billion in cash which will provide part of the funding requirements, it so far has not explained how the remaining P9.5 billion would be financed. The IMF has set limits both on budget deficits and on the credits the Central Bank and the private banks can extend to the government as a whole, including public corporations. These IMF ceilings had effectively limited government options in financing the state corporations.

The planned public corporate sector rationalization program will cover, aside from the 15 nonfinancial government corporations, the Philippine National Bank (PNB) and the Development Bank of the Philippines (DSP), whose financing shortfall, according to an IMF study, had amounted to approximately P9 billion last year. Government programs for these two institutions largely involve disposing the billions of pesos worth of assets they had taken over through foreclosures in the past two years. However, the business downturn since the debt crisis erupted has made it difficult for the two banks to dispose of these assets.

Government sources noted that while the measures and policies that the government would undertake in exchange for the loan have not yet been firmed up, the World Bank may insist on broad policy changes. These could possibly even include the merger of government-controlled banks, the return to the private sector of companies controlled by the government, and the consolidation of several government corporations within similar industries, the sources noted.

CSO: 4200/634

PHILIPPINES

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE LOANS PROBLEMS REPORTED

HK131450 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 5 Mar 84 p 3

[Text] Development projects from this year to 1987 lack \$1.2 billion in official development assistance (ODA) funds, and efforts to obtain the needed financing are hampered by a new strictness of the lenders in evaluating these projects as well as difficulties of the government in meeting their peso counterpart requirements.

Sources at the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) said these projects, which are already ongoing, require \$2.3 billion but so far only \$1.1 billion is available this year.

These projects are financed mainly with what are known as official development assistance loans granted at concessional rates by such institutional lenders as the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, the United States and Japanese governments, and other official credit agencies. The loans are utilized mainly for development projects in agriculture, power, energy, transportation, infrastructure and telecommunications.

The country has experienced difficulty in obtaining ODA loans after the Consultative Group for the Philippines, which is the negotiating panel for the restructuring of the country's \$27-billion foreign loans, called for a review of projects in the medium-term public investments program until 1987.

Delays in ODA availment have also been traced to the country's difficulties in serving foreign loans, leading to the moratorium on loan repayments in October 1983.

Donor countries have become stricter in evaluating development projects and even on some projects to which assistance has already been committed, problems have been met in availing of the loans because of doubts cast on their soundness.

The Philippines also has problems in meeting the peso funding requirements of ODA-financed projects because of its budget deficits. Often the peso funds are delayed or insufficient, thus delaying also the release of the foreign loan counterpart.

Thus far, according to NEDA sources, the \$1.1 billion ODA funds already assured include \$150 million from the World Bank for agriculture and a \$260-million 13th loan package from the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund.

1 April 1985

PHILIPPINES

MILITARIZATION OF POLICE CONSTABULARY INTEGRATION DENIED

HK131458 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 11 Mar 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] The integration of the police with the Constabulary has not militarized the country's police forces, Col Augustin Mateo, deputy Constabulary chief for police matters, said yesterday.

He said that the Constabulary and the Integrated National Police [PC-INP] are still under civilian control, supervised by the Ministry of National Defense and the National Police Commission (Napolcom).

Mateo was reacting to the views made by Manila Mayor Ramon D. Bagatsing, Mambabatas Pambansa Lito Puyat and MP Hernando Perez, that the integration has resulted in low morale, inefficiency and militarization of the police forces.

He said that contrary to the allegation, integration actually streamlined the police service, resulting in closer coordination between town and city police units, improved equipment, training, salary scales and effectiveness of the police service in the country.

Mateo said that before integration, there was lack of coordination among law enforcement agencies, a big gap in the pay scales of policemen in cities and towns and the strong hand of patronage in promotions was seen as police forces were then under the jurisdiction of local officials.

The recent decision of the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) caucus to grant local executives operational control and supervision over INP units in their jurisdiction would even further enhance the civilian control over police forces.

But even before mayors regain control of police forces, the Napolcom exercises full control over the INP, while the MND, a civilian agency, has full control over the PC.

When the PC-INP was integrated on March 21 1974, the PC, which has always been recognized as a national police force, was made the nucleus. But this did not mean that the Armed Forces supervised or controlled the INP.

The decree integrating the PC-INP made sure that the INP will remain under civilian control by providing that general supervision of the police will be under the President through the Napolcom, he said.

Mateo pointed out that there are also separate rules and regulations pertaining to the appointment, recruitment and selection between the police and the PC. The PC-INP headquarters have separate offices for police and PC matters.

Mateo disclosed that a bill is now pending before the Batasan proposing the full integration of the PC and police into the Philippine National Police, which shall be a civilian agency with the PC shedding off its military character.

The proposed PCP may be placed under the control of the Ministry of Local Government. The establishment of a national police force will ensure a professional public safety device in the country. In the full integration, members of the PC who choose to join the PNP will have to comply with the requirements for a policeman, that is a completion of a four-year course, since anyone can join the PC with a high school diploma, but not the police.

Mateo pointed out that the establishment of a national police has been proven effective, not only in Western countries, but even in other countries in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

CSO: 4200/534

PHILIPPINES

MILITARY ACADEMY GRADUATES CALL FOR ARMED FORCES REFORM

HK121519 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Mar 85 p 20

[Text] San Fernando, Pampanga--A movement seeking reforms in the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) has been initiated by a group of young graduates of the Philippine Military Academy (PMA). The movement surfaced with the circulation recently in military installations in Central Luzon of mimeographed leaflets entitled "preliminary [word indistinct] aspirations."

The group urged other AFP officers through the leaflets to join the movement "to dispel the demoralizing and divisive effects of the present situation" in the AFP.

A ranking Constabulary officer in Camp Olivas said the movement is nothing but an answer to a call of President Marcos and acting Chief of Staff Lt Gen Fidel V. Ramos to safeguard the professional standards of the military.

In seeking reforms in the AFP, supporters of the movement expressed hope it might help a lot in restoring the faith and confidence of the people in the military.

The officers behind the movement stated in the leaflets that "we have searched for leaders from among our seniors but then most, if not all, are too high to be political, too comfortable to be interested or too wealthy to care."

The officers said they "shall demand a rationalized resource management, one that will deliver the most decent and most dependable if not the best in uniform and equipage to our troops at the least cost. We shall revert to the practice of rewarding the deserving and punishing the scalawags."

Attached in the leaflets are mimeographed copies of a resolution of the Philippine Military Academy Alumni Association, Inc, (PMAAA) expressing its concern over the "deteriorating reputation of the AFP and urging its members to lead in reversing this trend by going back to the fundamental moral teachings at the PMA, adhering to its motto of courage, integrity and loyalty."

CSO: 4200/626

PHILIPPINES

MINISTER PREDICTS AT LEAST 1.5 PERCENT GROWTH FOR 1985

HK131551 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 13 Mar 85 BUSINESS BULLETIN
supplement p 19

[Text] Economic planning Minister Vicente Valdepenas Jr. said the national economy is responding positively to recovery measures put in place by the administration and predicted economic growth of at least 1.5 percent will be achieved this year.

He told the press that the growth will be led by the agricultural sector which is expected to post a two percent production increase. The latest sign pointing to economic recovery is the five percent increase in exports last January as shown by figures gathered by the National Census and Statistics Office.

The minister informed newsmen who attended the sixth regular meeting of the "Kapihan sa Maynila" [Manila coffeeshop] at the Manila Hotel that the government has also succeeded in ironing out difficulties in obtaining new money with which to infuse into the economy. He did not go into details.

However, he stressed that new financing will further boost the country's export trading activities this year as well as spur more growth in agriculture and other sectors of the economy.

When asked why the government's economic development planning has its focus on the agricultural field, he said this sector is crucial to real socio-economic development in the country.

The minister explained that non-development of the agriculture sector is the reason why pace of economic growth has not reached desired levels.

He pointed out that three-quarters of the national population reside in the rural areas and that increasing their productivity is a necessity to economic advancement.

CSO: 4200/634

1 April 1985

PHILIPPINES

TATAD ON SCHOOL INFILTRATION, ANTI-INSURGENCY MOVES

HK131600 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Mar 85 pp 4, 5

["Here and Now" column by Francisco S. Tatad: "Can We Wait Until '87?"]

[Text] The Ministry of Education has expressed alarm over the rise of communist infiltration and violent radicalism in the schools. Communist indoctrination and recruitment on campus have increased, and the most active workers have sometimes included priests and nuns.

The present policy bans the military and the police from entering any campus unless specifically called in by the school authorities in case of trouble. Barricades have sometimes disrupted classes, but unless accompanied by violence, the school authorities have generally abstained from calling in the police. Now the authorities are saying a stronger policy is called for.

I am not sure what it means. Will the military and police be allowed --or required--to patrol the campus? Will "national security" become the dominant theme at the expense of academic freedom? Will the universities become an actual battleground between the Armed Forces and communist partisans?

The matter is much too grave, much too delicate, to be left in the hands of the ministry and some school administrators alone. Parents and the community at large have a right and a duty to be involved. Because the schools have been supplying the cream of NPA recruits in the last few years, it would seem that the problem is solely for the schools. But it goes beyond the schools.

The problem is national in character and scope, and the solution should be national in character and scope as well. A broad national policy should be forged that mobilizes all the resources of the nation to meet the growing peril. The trouble however is that President Marcos has become part of the problem rather than the solution. He has become a real stumbling block in the implementation of his own anti-insurgency program.

Increasing dissatisfaction with the regime is driving more and more people into the arms of the NPA. Defense officials have admitted that in the last

few years the NPA has grown by an average of 23 percent nationwide, and 37 percent in Negros alone. The NPA now operates guerrilla fronts in 43 out of 72 provinces, has succeeded in infiltrating 20 percent of the barangays, and has an estimated armed strength of anywhere from 12,000 to 20,000. Through its front organizations, it has a high capacity of mass mobilization in major towns and key urban centers.

Alarmed by this, the Cabinet tried to organize an executive committee of the National Security Council to act as an action group to bring down the anti-insurgency effort to the grassroots. This was to be chaired by Prime Minister Virata, with Defense Minister Ponce Enrile as vice-chairman, with the ministries of labor, agrarian reform, justice and highways and the office of media affairs participating. Lt Gen Ramos, acting chief of staff, was to be the head of the technical group in charge of coordinating work at the ground.

Anticipating the President's unqualified support, the committee, without waiting for its formal creation, met three times with fevered enthusiasm in a period of one month, mapping out plans, programs, and specific activities. But it made the mistake of voting against the inclusion of the Ministry of Human Settlements whose minister obviously wanted in. So, just when it was ready to take off, the President advised its members that they were not to convoke the committee without his prior written approval, and that, in any case, he would have to formally approve their agenda everytime. Immediately, the committee went into a deep freeze. And there has been no word whether Mrs Marcos' active contacts with local KBL members have officially taken the place of the committee's intended activities.

Mr Marcos has also effectively prohibited his Cabinet from publicly discussing the insurgency problem. "He has decided to bury all our heads in the sand like the ostrich," says a source in the Cabinet. "He has made the cost of making any public statement on the problem very high." In place of a candid discussion of the problem, he keeps on repeating the line that the NPA is not at all a threat, since its highest leaders have been either captured or killed. He also likes to point out that in the early 50's, the Huks, though in far greater numbers and already knocking on the gates of Manila, failed to topple the government or trigger a nationwide uprising. And he seems to believe what he is saying.

The truth, however, is that the NPA is different from the Huks. It is a far more sophisticated politico-military force. It seems to have succeeded in indigenizing Mao Zedong's "people's war", and has the ability to conceal its real military strength and to fill with ease the posts of leaders who have been either captured or killed. It has a capacity for originality and has developed its own appropriate strategy. Given the archipelagic layout of the country, and the attendant problems concerning transport and communications, not to mention the absence of a land route to the Asian mainland that could be used to supply it with arms and munitions from outside, the NPA has obviously decided that the only way for it to capture power is by simultaneous offensive, at the proper time, from all the major islands.

This means a prolonged period of educational and organization work, and a conscious effort not to project an unusually high military profile. This perhaps explains why a period of apparent quiet seems to follow a period of intense activity in a place like Samar, where no major political or military victories have been scored by either the civilian government or the Armed Forces against the insurgents.

To implement its objectives, the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA leadership has laid down the policy--summed up in Amado Guerrero's words--of "centralized leadership, decentralized operations". Where Mr Marcos centralized everything because he did not trust anyone, Guerrero decentralized operations. It is a rather risky policy that allows the regional party committees and the party organs in the field a wide area of autonomy, particularly in raising funds and "developing new modes of struggle". Despite this, there have been no marked breaches of discipline. As professor Francisco Nemenzo notes in a recent paper, it has not given rise to warlordism.

This is both impressive and frightening. But even more frightening is the fact that in the face of all this, Mr Marcos does not seem to know, or does not want to know, and does not want others to know, what is happening.

There is the hope that a change of leadership could reverse the trend. But for this we need at least three things. We need to develop the right programs, we need to find the right (charismatic) leader, and we need to wait, if it does not come earlier, until 1987. It is a game of chance as far as the first two elements are concerned, and it is a game we have played many times before. But can we wait until 1987?

CSO: 4200/634

PHILIPPINES

DIMAPORO SELECTED AS NEW SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

HK131555 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Mar 85 p 20

[Text] Differences between the two Muslim contenders for the late Speaker pro tempore Salipada Pendatun's position have been patched up.

Majority Floor Leader Jose Rono said the two rivals, MP Mohammad Macacunna Dimaporo (KBL, [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] Lanao del Sur) who was earlier nominated by his partymates in the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan, and MP Omar Dianalan (KBL, Lanao del Sur) have, after meeting with President Marcos, agreed to abide by the KBL decision nominating Dimaporo as speaker pro tempore.

Dimaporo emerged as the KBL nominee after a secret balloting was held by members of the majority party last week. The formal election for the position was suspended after Dianalan and his followers strongly reacted to Dimaporo's nomination. A one-week cooling off period was set during which the President pacified both rival camps.

For all intents and purposes, Dimaporo is expected to be the new Batasan speaker pro tempore after the Batasan conducts the formal election for the position during its regular session today.

In the secret balloting made by the 110 KBL Batasan members last week, 20 did not cast their ballots. Of the 90 who voted, 81 sustained the earlier decision of the KBL caucus for the selection of Dimaporo, younger brother of Lanao del Sur governor and KBL regional chairman Ali Dimaporo, while four voted against and five abstained.

The balloting was taken following the decision of President Marcos to toss the issue of the speaker pro tempore to the KBL members of the Batasan last March 1.

Marcos, after announcing the selection of Dimaporo, said the majority vote to sustain the decision of the KBL caucus will mean the paving of the way for the unification of the Dimaporo-Dianalan-Dimacuta clans.

"Let us get together during this time of crisis and save our country first," the President said.

On the call of the President for the warring factions to bury the hatchet and avoid bloodshed over the issue, the Dianalan and Dimaporo factions swore on the Koran that they will abide by the decision of the KBL leadership peacefully as the President shook hands with the protagonists.

CSO: 4200/634

PHILIPPINES

SUGAR WORKERS' UNION WARNS OF PROBLEMS

HK131516 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 9 Mar 85 p 6

[Article by Edgar C. Cadagat]

[Text] The National Federation of Sugar Workers (NFSW), one of the strongest labor unions in Negros Province, has warned the government that workers in the sugar industry face massive starvation in the coming months arising from the stop in the operations of most of the industry's sugar mills.

In a press statement, the NFSW warned that unless the government and industry leaders act now, the social volcano that is composed of the working masses in the sugar business will explode once the situation gets any worse.

The NFSW counts 40,000 members and is affiliated with the Kilusang Mayo Uno. It said that already, many workers are subsisting on sugarcane juice in their efforts to survive.

The federation said that the situation will only be averted if sugar landowners allow the workers and their families to till the farms which have remained idle for some time now.

Sources told MALAYA that throughout the country, about 170,000 of the 400,000 hectares of prime sugar land now stand idle. This is because in order to avoid further losses, sugar planters have opted to end their milling operations, the sources said.

For the past several years, sugar planters have complained of losses arising from the low price of sugar in the world market which have rendered their operations "unviable".

The NFSW, however, said that "crisis or no crisis, the sugar worker has always been worst hit among the various sectors comprising the industry."

"This is the reason why we are asking the government and the sugar planters to allow the workers to till the farms to enable them to raise just enough to feed their families," the NFSW said.

The federation noted that this year, February, which is traditionally the peak working month of every crop year, has been largely idle.

"Many workers and their families now have little or no work at all," the NFSW noted.

The NFSW predicted that the present condition will worsen come June and August.

Chiding those overseeing the affairs of the sugar industry, the NFSW claimed having warned industry leaders of a crisis in the mid-80's in a tripartite meeting held by the industry in 1980.

It said that as early as that year, the organization proposed that farmlots be made available to farm workers.

"Even then, we had already expressed willingness to help in the execution of documents which would guarantee the return of the farmlots to the owner when the crisis blows over," the NFSW claimed in the statement.

The NFSW, however, disclosed that very few planters responded to the workers' call.

The militant labor federation warned that leaving the workers' problems unattended to would mean starvation, sickness and even death for many workers and their families.

CSO: 4200/634

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

SRV ATTACK ON THAILAND 'DEPLORED'--The Philippine Government today expressed grave concern over the continuing Vietnamese assaults into Thailand and Hanoi's fight against Cambodian rebels. A Foreign Ministry statement said the Philippines deplored such violations of Thai territory which have resulted in a number of deaths of Thai soldiers and innocent civilians. It also urged Vietnam to order its troops to leave Thai territory and to desist from further military attacks in order to avoid further escalation of the fighting along the Thai-Cambodian border. The statement said that hostile acts against Thailand only serve to undermine the continuing search for a peaceful and comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian problem. [Text] [Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 13 Mar 85] GK131256

NPA MASSACRES KILL 10--At least 10 persons were killed in a new wave of terroristic attacks by elements of the NPA in the two Zamboanga provinces. The full report from Jun Francisco: [Begin recording] The belated report reaching Camp Aguinaldo today said 2 families were massacred by 14 heavily armed NPA men in Barangay Overview, Liloy, Zamboanga del Norte. As a result, four persons died on the spot, including an 11-year-old boy. The other members of the two families were wounded. The report said the victims were all members of the Civilian Home Defense Force [CHOF] tasked to neutralize the movements and foodstuff collections of the NPA from the said barangay. Five of the perpetrators, the report said, were identified by the survivors who were said to be all close relatives of the victims. In Barangay Paliling, Midsalip, Zamboanga del Sur, six persons, including a 7-year-old boy, were massacred by terrorists. After killing the victims, the NPA men burned 20 houses in the barangay including the houses of the massacred victims. Joint elements of the Midsalip police, the army, and Civilian Home Defense Forces are now in hot pursuit of the terrorists who fled after the incident. [end recording] [Text] [Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 14 Mar 85] GK140900

EXPORT FERTILIZER TO CHINA--The Philippine Phosphate Fertilizer Corporation [Philphos] is exporting 40,000 metric tons of fertilizer to China this month and in April. Philphos has signed an agreement with the official buyer of the Chinese Government. The agreement calls for the supply of (?BNP) and [word indistinct] fertilizer grades. Philphos' plant in Leyte is expected to be fully operational by next month. [Text] [Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 13 Mar 85]

1 April 1985

SINGAPORE

PRIME MINISTER LEE'S SPEECH TO PARLIAMENT

BK021217 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 2 Mar 85 p 11

["Full text" of 1 March speech by Lee Kuan Yew, prime minister of Singapore, to the Singapore Parliament]

[Text] Mr Speaker, sir.

I have to restate some of the obvious from time to time, and I think the first is that we have to educate a new generation.

In the brief few minutes that I was here, it was obvious to me that we were going to have a replay of all the issues which the Member for Anson had flogged in the last Parliament.

And no person can better state the position why Singapore is what it is than I, because I made the decisions that made Singapore take the turning it did.

The first decision I made was to agree to the Tunku's (Tunku Abdul Rahman, prime minister of Malaysia at the time of our separation in 1965) desire that we should separate. It was a crucial decision because we had to decide whether or not we could make a go on our own. And there was no guarantee that we could have made it.

But at the end of 19 and 1/2 years, we have. It's a tribute to fortitude on the part of the leadership and determination on the part of the people.

Yes, we had a Constitutional Commission in 1966. Heard them all. I accepted some proposals on minority rights. I rejected all the others and my colleagues supported me.

And because the Constitution has worked, therefore we have evolved and developed to this point where there is sufficient cohesiveness in the community to allow races who speak different languages, who have different religions, different cultures to meet and to talk more or less in English, and to have our debates televised. That's why our younger colleagues can now begin to talk about a vibrant, creative future.

The alternative was downhill. Like Guyana. They got all fine fundamental rights written into their Constitution. What kind of lives do their people live? Can you take out a writ against the minister or the president of Guyana and say, where is my job, my home, my hospitals for my children, my wife, my future?

(Mr Jeyaretnam interrupts and says: "Can you do that here?" meaning take out a writ against a minister).

Of course, you've got a job. If we've acted ultra vires, if we've contravened the Constitution. This is the Constitution of Malaysia and we've made no transgressions against the fundamental provisions since we separated.

There have been more amendments of the Constitution in Malaysia than there have been in Singapore since 1965. I stand by the decisions we made and the Constitution is functioning, and any tampering, any desire to follow Whitehall or Westminster, Singapore undertakes at its own peril.

I know what works. I'm not defensive about my colleague, the Second Deputy Prime Minister (Mr Ong Teng Cheong) being in charge of the NTUC [National Trade Union Congress].

It is a system that works. It has brought prosperity, high wages and the good life to Singapore workers. Let me remind a younger generation of Singaporeans who don't know that a British prime minister tried to do likewise.

Mr Harold Wilson, in 1966, co-opted his chairman of the TUC (Trade Union Congress), Mr Frank Cousins, into the Cabinet. Got him into Parliament. Made him a minister of the Cabinet.

Mr Frank Cousins, because he couldn't carry out policies which he supported in the Cabinet with his TUC, took the easier way out and resigned, and went back to be a great trade union leader.

Why is the country in a shambles? Is that a paragon for us? Or is there not a lesson? That perhaps what's functioning in Singapore should be jealously preserved. Work within the system.

There have been more than 50 constitutions promulgated by the British on the independence of their various colonies. Very few have worked, despite radical amendments, despite one-party states.

Ours has. Why? Because we have a practical people whose cultures tell them that contention for the sake of contention leads to disaster.

I have said this on many a previous occasion: That had the mix in Singapore been different, had it been 75 percent Indians, 15 percent Malays and the rest Chinese, it wouldn't have worked. Because they believe in the politics of contention, of opposition.

But because the culture was such that the populace sought a practical way out of their difficulties, therefore, it has worked.

But I go on and inform my younger colleagues here that in the process of change, we moved away from the Chinese schools, where the principle is that the rights of society come over and above that of the individual, to the English schools, where the philosophy is the individual, and his rights, is at the exclusion of everybody else.

We now face, even with the Chinese--the English-educated--a novel situation where he has a conflict within him, of deep abiding cultural beliefs of the family, the clan, the nation, but superimposed, the books he has read, the television series he watches, in which the rights of the individual are paramount.

If we go with the West, then I say we will have all the maladies, the malignancies of Western society.

The Japanese have pointed out to the Americans that they have seven engineers to one lawyer, the Americans have seven lawyers to one engineer.

They are always contending--U.S.\$150 million (S\$330 million) for one libel suit by a general against CBS; U.S.\$50 million by an Israeli general against TIME magazine. It is a society that believes in contention.

I know exactly what the older generation in Singapore wants. I don't have to tell them. They don't have to tell me. We are part of one whole that has made Singapore.

I am asking the younger generation to ask themselves what makes Singapore work. Are you wise in tossing overboard fixed, settled values which are part of our culture, of our methods, for principles and theories of government espoused in the West which are not part of our culture, not part of our system?

I understand the Member for Anson because that is all he has. He doesn't share in this other part. It's not his fault.

His name is Joshua Benjamin. I know large parts of Jaffna where they cut off their connections with their ancestors and call themselves by the names of their plantation owners. It's not his fault.

But these are deep, fundamental beliefs, abiding beliefs. He knows no other system. So he comes forth with this. I know what I believe is a superior system. We adopt enough of the West in order to hoist in their science, their technology, their competitiveness.

Like the Japanese, we should try to remain as much ourselves and to keep as much of the fundamentals as we can. And it's very difficult. Language is the key to daily influence, via the media.

We have educated a whole generation in English. With it goes all the TV serials. Unless a conscious effort is made, it will be a different Singapore.

Do not kid ourselves, I fought strenuously to prevent the drift of the students from the Chinese schools into the English schools. I tried to slow down the process, but parents decided that they wanted their children to have this key to the future.

But this key also opened up other values, besides science and technology, and engineering. That's the difference between Japan and us, apart from size. No feature goes to Japan without somebody actively having considered the matter, deciding that it is wise to translate, or interpret, either a TV feature or a book.

We are wide open. And I am suggesting to this younger generation, you are going to hear more and more of this, and not just from the Member for Anson.

If it is just from the Member for Anson, it is easy to demolish. It's from visiting professors, from eminent practitioners in your fields, whether they are surgeons, ophthalmologists, whatever. They come from a different system, they espouse the views of the different systems.

Have we got the self-confidence to say: "No, I start off as the product of a unique civilisation, the only one which has no break in continuity for more than 4,000 years." There must be some reason.

Is it that inferior? Yes, it has got lost in the race for science and technology. But in the inter-personal relationships, the fundamentals of filial relationships, familial relationships, is it an inferior system? This is what the debate is about, about our future.

And we will deceive ourselves, particularly the PAP [People's Action Party] backbenchers, if we begin to talk to the older generation. They already know they are with us. They don't want what they can see is happening with their children, but they don't know how to stop it.

And it's partly our circumstance. We had to go this way because we wanted the knowledge to make Singapore viable. There was no other way. The hazards had to be run, the hazards are being run.

Our job is constantly to remind them how different we are, and how important it is that we should stay different in order that we can survive.

We are so young as a people. We have made decisions without knowing their long-term consequences. I illustrate a very simple one.

When the pill was discovered, it was supposed to be a blessing for mankind, and we just took the pill in and family planning dispensed the pill. It has led to promiscuity in the West, the total breakdown of all family control over children, a new kind of society where you shack up with people

and have one-parent families. It may interest members to know that the Japanese forbade the pill and it is still forbidden.

If you want birth control, you buy the old-fashioned condom. They have it in multicolours. It has taken me nearly 15 years to realise the wisdom of that move.

We are too small. Even if we banned it, they would go to Johor Baru and get it. But as a result, they have maintained their values—chastity, high level of fidelity, maybe old-fashioned, double standards for men and women but the integrity of the family is preserved.

I am not sure what is going to happen to our families. Our divorce rates are slightly up but nowhere near the dangerous levels of Britain and America.

But we have working women fully independent economically. We have already unlocked important familiar family grids that hold the units together. We are proliferating homes into Housing Board units. Where are we going?

We are not arguing with the Member for Anson, or the Member for Potong Pasir. We are arguing for the minds of the next generation. And they are too young to know. As we indeed were too young to know what was good.

[After the last paragraph of the speech, THE STRAITS TIMES notes, "At this point, Mr Lee was stopped by the Speaker as it was 1 pm."]

CSO: 4200/629

SINGAPORE

BRIEFS

DIRECT FLIGHTS TO PRC--A Singapore Airlines [SIA] statement disclosed that the airline is to operate direct flights to the PRC from May. Flights to Shanghai and Beijing will be scheduled on Wednesdays and Fridays. The Civil Aviation Authority of China will launch its twice-weekly flights to Singapore from Beijing via Guangchow on 17 June. An agreement was reached in Singapore between officials of the two airlines after talks on 26 and 27 February. An SIA team will visit the PRC next month to lay the groundwork for the new service, and the Chinese delegation will be in Singapore in April. [Summary] [Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 28 Feb 85]

CSO: 4200/629

1 April 1985

THAILAND

LABOR LEADERSHIP, DIVISIONS, MILITARY INFLUENCE SEEN

Bangkok WIWAT in Thai 22-28 Dec 84 pp 12-16

[Text] Mr Phaisal Tawatchainan's, Mr Ekkachai Ekhanakamon's, and Mr Piyachet Klaewklat's defeat or their breaking away from the Labor Congress of Thailand in 1982 had created an enormous effect on the general labor movement. The division that had no way of healing had surfaced very clearly; and the movement by labor activists had grounded to a halt ever since.

Then early in this November past, amidst the conflict that resulted from the "baht devaluation crisis," which deteriorated further when General Athit Kamlangek, supreme commander of the armed forces and commander in chief of the army, declared that he disagreed with the adjustment of foreign currency exchange system or the devaluation of the baht, and asked to "cut down" his cooperation with the government by remaining idle if the workers should create unrest as a result of the baht devaluation, so that the government had to send Lt Gen Chavalit Yongchaiyut, deputy chief of staff of the army, who is Prime Minister Prem Tinnasulanon's brain, for a secret talk with the labor leaders--be it with Mr Ekkachai Ekhanakamon, who has a role to play in the Thai Trade Union Council, Mr Ahmad Kamtesthong, Mr Sawat Lukdote, Mr Sunthon Kaewnet--all of whom have an important role in the Labor Congress of Thailand, or with Mr Lamiad Pradabsi, who has a role in the Congress of Free Labor of Thailand--so as to ask the labor side to "remain neutral" in the case of the devaluation of the baht, which would be the only way in which the Prem government could resolve the political problem that has occurred "between the government and the armed forces."

At the same time, on the armed forces' side, General Mana Rattanakoset, assistant to the commander in chief of the army, who is General Athit's important "organizer," has set out to "lobby" among the labor people to the utmost of his ability so as to create political pressure on the government, which resulted in the protest by the employees of the State Railway of Thailand, who called for an increase in wages, together with a call for a reshuffle of the cabinet, which is in line with the armed forces' call--this with Mr Ahmad Kamtesthong, president of the Labor Congress of Thailand, as an important point man amidst objections from among his own fellow workers.

In the aforesaid conflict, though it is a conflict between the government and the armed forces, the workers have become an instrument for one side or another, regardless of whether they are willing or not. And as a result of the crisis that has occurred the strength of the workers is under review once again. The labor movement is once again becoming more and more important as "a bargaining tool" that cannot be overlooked in the society, after this political force had been disbanded in 1982.

The Past that Determines the Future: Who is Who

The main root of the history of the Thai labor movement was put down so long ago, even though the length of time may not have helped in making the labor movement as strong as it should now. The struggle by the workers began since the days of cable cars employees, rice mill workers, and railway workers, who had made their way into the industrial circles of our country even before we ever had democracy. The struggle emerged as a real movement when, after the end of the Second World War, there was an establishment of a cooperative workers association to represent the workers. The association had played an important role in the name of the workers' movement in later years, especially, for workers of the State Railway of Thailand, after the cable car and rice mill workers movements disintegrated, and at that time prasert Sapsunthon, or Teacher "Sert," who is an important labor movement activist today, began to play a role in setting up the cooperative workers association, until the association was able to bring together Sawat Lukdote's and Ahmad Kamtesthong's group in later days.

The picture of workers in the past ten years had not changed significantly, be it during the period when the labor movement reached its peak, which was after the 14th of October (1973) event, or during its difficult times, which was after the 6th of October (1976) event. Or even today, Ahmad Kamtesthong himself is widely recognized by State Railway workers; but a deeply-ingrained picture of Ahmad is that of a man with confused behavior, who once created a confusion in his fight during the strike by the State Railway workers in 1979; during that strike he called on the workers to disperse, so that the Kriangsak government became the victor. Today, Ahmad is still the same type of person. While the workers were calling for the rights in determining the wages, he, instead, called for a reshuffle of the cabinet, in line with the military's call. Therefore, it is not surprising that he is attacked so many times as being a "traitor," "an opportunist."

As for Phanat Thai-luan, although he never played any important role in the past, until he was elected member of an executive committee of the Labor Congress of Thailand in charge of education in 1980. His name began to have an imprint upon his fellow workers, to the point where his name was carved into a dog skin. In particular, the fact that he became an executive committee member in charge of education caused him to be deeply involved with "AAFLI" or the Asian-American Free Labor Institute in opposing left-wing labor groups, so that some people looked at him with suspicious eyes that he might have received a substantial amount of money from the Institute.

In addition, it seems that the information that has been revealed to outsiders indicates that he is involved with some kind of money matters; and there is the story of his being involved with women to the point that there was a suit against him in court. He is the only person of whom reporters are afraid. This is because when they see him, he would insist on giving a special interview to clear all the charges levelled against him. Today, he is still that type of person, who is seeking power in the central labor court. And on the 9th of December past, he left the Labor Congress of Thailand, together with 20 other unions, to regroup in the Labor Union Council of Thailand, and then pushed for Wichian Siwichian to be the president of the Council, so that it does not look too obvious.

Sawat Lukedote, Lamiad Pradabsi, Sanan Wongsuthee, Prathin Thamrongjoi--all these people remain themselves, still able to associate with one side or another if they see that sufficient interest can be gained from doing so, without hesitation and without fearing any sarcastic comments whatsoever. Sawat, Ahmad, and Lamiad went so far as to be awarded senate seats, while Prathin was left out and hurt. This is one camp of labor with not so good a reputation among workers themselves, and among unionists sharing similar ideas.

Another camp boasts Phaisal, Ekkachai, Pichachet, who are labor leaders that still remain true to the labor ideals of 10 years ago. A man like Ekkachai is still accepted as having determination by his group or by opposition groups. Wit Borisutkun of the Tobacco Factory said of Ekkachai, "I can accept him." But Phaisal seems to have a problem being accepted by people with different ideas.

That is a montage picture of labor leaders in the past, who in the present have not changed much.

The Force of Labor Today: Who has a Grip on the Future Fate

Today, the establishment of an organ to represent workers in the form of labor unions has increased to as many as 400, with more than 300,000 members. In addition, there are 4 congresses of labor unions. They are:

1. The Labor Congress of Thailand, with Mr. Ahmad Kamtesthong as president, consists of about 100 unions and has a total membership of forty thousand to fifty thousand throughout the country. The major supporting unions are the Tobacco labor union, the State Railway of Thailand labor union, and the Provincial Waterworks labor union.

2. Labor Union Council of Thailand, with Mr Wichian Siwichian as president, has more than 50 member unions and a total membership of about 30,000. The main supporting pillars are the Bangkok Mass Transit Authority and the Water Transit Authority labor unions.

3. The Congress of Free Labor of Thailand, with Mr Lamiad Pradabsi as president has 20 member unions, and a total of about 4,000 rank-and-file member. Its basic supporting pillars are the Water Transit Authority and Glass labor unions.

4. Thai Trade Union Council, with Mr Phaisal Tawatchainan as president, has 65 member unions, and a total of 100,000 rank-and-file members. Main supporting members come from Bangkok Electricity Authority, Bangkok Waterworks, Telephone, Port Authority, Petroleum Authority of Thailand labor unions.

Based on membership, it can be seen that Phaisal's group seems to have the greatest strength and bargaining power since his organization consists entirely of members from important state enterprises. In addition, there are workers from 13 private enterprise unions of the total of 15, that belong to his organization. There are also about 120 unions throughout the country that are not legal. Therefore, it is not surprising that when Phaisal's group split from the Labor Congress of Thailand it caused the workers movement to sink to its low point.

"Of the workers throughout the country, about 5-6 million of them, the group that has the greatest political bargaining power, and could have an impact on security—if they should make any demands—could only be the state enterprise workers that number about 400,000," said Mr Niyom Purakam, one of the workers, which should be a reference to Mr Phaisal's group that controls as many as 100,000 important state enterprise workers. If anything should occur, the whole country would come to a standstill, and the loss could be as high as billions of baht.

The importance of this group is that it has created enormous benefits for the government and for democracy itself amidst the baht devaluation crisis, in which the Thai Trade Union Council declared its neutrality in the call for a cabinet reshuffle by Mr Ahmad Kamtesthong in accordance with the call from the military. At that time, Lt Gen Chavalit himself had to meet with Mr Ekkachai to ask him and his union not to make any move as called by the military.

Crisis in the Labor Congress of Thailand

Although a broad picture seems to suggest that the Labor Congress of Thailand is the most important of all labor unions; but that was an illusion which Mr Phaisal had helped created. The fact that Phaisal led a dissenting faction out of the Congress had weakened it. Although the Congress had as many as 40,000 to 50,000 members, no one knows if the real strength used in bargaining could come from as many as 10,000 members.

"We have weakened indeed," one official in the Labor Congress of Thailand admitted to "ATHIT WIWAT," indicating that the cause of it came from Mr Manat's split together with 20 unions and from the positions of Mr Wit Borisutkun's Tobacco union, from Mr Chuphong Teetuan's Provincial Waterworks, and from a number of other state enterprises.

"I myself don't see any use and importance of any labor union whatsoever. Each labor leader wants his own benefits, none really cares about the benefits of the workers. I and Chuphong will split from the Congress to set up a state enterprise labor union to truly protect the interests of the workers," Mr Wit Borisutkun disclosed to "ATHIT WIWAT."

As the Labor Congress of Thailand was weakening because of the split by several labor unions, the Labor union Council of Thailand by contrast has become stronger than it ever was before when Mr Phanas brought "intimate insiders" to the Labor Union Council of Thailand, and planned a strategy to push Mr Sanan Wongsuthee out of the presidency of the Council and to elevate Mr Wichian Siwichian to replace him on the 9th of this December past. The arrival of Mr Phanas strengthened the support of the Labor union Council of Thailand, which used to have bargaining power only as a labor union of the Water Transport Authority, as it now has the support of the Bangkok Mass Transit Authority labor union as well.

In addition, Mr Phanas also combines his front with Mr Lamiad Pradabsi's Congress of Free Labor of Thailand as well. Mr Phanas's group seems likely to replace Mr Ahmad's group in its importance in the future. "Phanas turned to every direction. He tried to control a labor union at some place effectively. He tried to oust Ahmad, asked Wit to replace Ahmad as president. But Wit would not cooperate. The latter would rather join hands with Chuphong in organizing a new group. Phanas then found a new way, and eventually got control of the Labor union Council of Thailand," one workers in this organization told "ATHIT WIWAT."

The total membership of 30,000, especially with state enterprise union member in the Bangkok Metropolitan Area, has made this group into some thing to be feared no less than others. Phaisal Tawatchainan himself admitted to "ATHIT WIWAT" that this group would be second only to the Thai Trade Union Council.

The Military has had a Part in Creating Divisions within the Labor Groups

As the unity between the government and the armed forces remains strong, the move to control state labor unions was made through the armed forces, with General Mana Rattanakoset and Lt Gen Chavalit Yongchaiyut as core representatives. Workers in the groups led by Mr Sawat, Mr Ahmad, Mr Lamiad, Mr Phanas, and Mr Sanan organized themselves into three labor organizations: the Labor Congress of Thailand, the Labor Union Council of Thailand, and the Congress of Free Labor of Thailand. These three groups have become rather effective as political bargaining chips. The most obvious case is when there was a demand for a constitutional amendment in 1983. But at the same time, the unity of the three labor organizations, under the guidance of the armed forces, has not produced any effectiveness in bargaining for the welfare of the workers themselves. Therefore, in the past two years, the picture of these labor organizations as protectors of the worker's interests or of the interest of the public in general has not appeared to be good now that Phaisal has withdrawn from one of these organizations.

Because of the baht devaluation crisis, the unity between the government and the armed forces has become shaky. The core representatives in the attempt to control the labor unions have turned to their own bosses. General Mana himself turned to General Athit; Lt Gen Chavalit Yonchaiyut turned to General Prem. Of course, this kind of situation not only would create division among the ruling groups but is also certain to have an impact on the workers themselves, to the point that the workers became divided in the end.

On the other hand, the Thai Trade Union Council began its relations with the military by basically having a strong link with Lt Gen Chavalit Yonchaiyut.

While at the same time, General Mana Rattanakoset was linked basically to the Labor Congress of Thailand, and also to some workers in the Congress of Free Labor of Thailand and the Labor Union Council of Thailand. However, in addition to the link between Lt Gen Chavalit and the Thai Trade Union Council on the one hand, on the other hand, there was Mr Prasert Sapsunton, who was trying to forge relation with workers in General Mana's groups so as to pull them away from the General to Lt Gen Chavalit's groups. Examples of these workers are Wit, Chuphong, who will split from Ahmad's group.

Workers as Political Tempests

"We workers might not be as tolerant as in the past year," said Phaisal Tawatchainan of his intention to once again be the representative of the workers after labor movement had died down two years ago. It seems that in 1985, the government will unavoidably face the problem of having to engage in other bargaining as long as the government cannot be fair with the people who use their labor.

Although there is a division among workers, as referred to above, and although one sector of workers could not come out to make a movement for fear that it would affect our democratic process, as Mr Phaisal had said, "As a matter of fact, we have been sympathetic with the government all along," that does not mean that the worker would not continue their move to protect their interests.

12282

CSO: 4207/116

THAILAND

VOICE OF FREE ASIA ON CAMBODIAN SITUATION

BK151251 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Vietnamese 1330 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Station Commentary]

[Text] We have frequently heard reports of late about Vietnamese forces overrunning many military outposts and camps of the Khmer resistance forces, and uninformed listeners may have been very worried about the government of Democratic Kampuchea being on a losing streak and about the unjust cause triumphing over the just cause. In point of fact, Vietnam has suffered great political and propaganda setbacks. That is why it has resorted to barbarous military measures on the Cambodian battlefield with the aim of misleading the world public and diverting public attention.

Vietnam has no right to violate Khmer sovereignty in the first place. The world public and the agonized Cambodian people now taking refuge in Thailand have seen with their own eyes the bitter defeats of the Khmer resistance. The world public has felt pity over this, and people everywhere have swung completely toward the DK side, the side with a just cause to defend, in the struggle against the Vietnamese forces, the evil side. Although the world public may in the past have been easily misled politically and in terms of principle and justice by Vietnam's unchanged propaganda ploys, it has now become well aware of these ploys.

Militarily, the combat situation in Cambodia is not as fierce and violent as some may think. This is because guerrilla forces have paid less importance to defending important bases than to protecting their strength, weapons, equipment, and ammunition, and to maintaining the confidence of the people in various localities.

Given this reasoning, it can be said straightforwardly that Vietnam has not won any victories. We must closely examine all the achievements of the Khmer resistance in the next 3-6 months.

On 28 [words indistinct], a prestigious Asian newspaper carried a commentary by (Johnny Thaker) headlined: "For the Struggle in the Future," dealing in a rather interesting manner with the course of the military struggle during this dry season. The commentary said: Vietnamese forces may have captured Phnum Malai and created a political and psychological impact on those supporting

Democratic Kampuchea. Militarily, it can be said that Vietnam has won a victory, but it is a meaningless and empty victory. This is because when Vietnam sent 20,000 soldiers to capture Phnum Malai, a battleground of approximately 400 square km, and when these soldiers fought their way to the heart of this mountain range--that is to Phum Thmei--with heavy weapons, tanks, and armored vehicles, there were only around 100,200 [as received] Cambodian resistance troops garrisoning there. Earlier, some 20,000 well-armed Democratic Kampuchean troops had left for other outposts or military camps. They have split up into small groups to destroy the roads used by Vietnam in various areas throughout Cambodia. Cambodian resistance forces from certain areas have regrouped in the Cardamom mountain range, which is located opposite the Thai province of Trat. Thus Vietnam did win a victory but could inflict no casualties on the Khmer resistance forces. This is because Vietnam could only capture their deserted base camps.

The commentary also said that Vietnamese sweep operation against the Khmer resistance troops during this dry season had adversely affected Vietnam's strategy. This is because Vietnam's attack and capture of various base camps manned by resistance fighters belonging to Son Sann, the prime minister of Democratic Cambodia, drove Son Sann's forces to guerrilla tactics rather than attempting to recapture base camps such as Ampil. Thus it can be said that Vietnam has lost the strategic posture which it was trying to maintain and that this is tantamount to waking up a tiger and then releasing it to the jungle so that it can roam around hunting for prey.

Vietnam knows better than anyone else that if it used its troops in the above fashion, it would have no chance to defeat the guerrilla forces, as was the case 10 or 20 years ago [sentence as heard]. The commentary quoted a personality who recently visited Hanoi as telling the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW that Vietnamese authorities have had to concede privately that victory over the guerrilla groups in this area does not affect the operation of guerrilla groups in other areas and that the next 3 months will be crucial in Cambodia.

Regardless of the situation, we should always know where the just cause stands, which side it will take, and whether it will side with the faction which is struggling to regain independence for the Khmer people or with the invading forces which are oppressing the people of another nation.

In addition, we should realize what created the Cambodian problem. Vietnam sent its troops to occupy Cambodia in defiance of world public opinion in 1979. Now there is only one solution. Vietnam must pull out all its troops from Cambodia so that the Cambodian people can fully exercise their right to choose a regime for themselves. All peace-loving people must have the right to support the good and criticize the evil.

CSO: 4209/293

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DIRECTIVE ON ANNIVERSARY OF PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Feb 85 p 1

[Directive of the Secretariat of the CPV Central Committee on Commemorating the 40th Anniversary of the Founding of the Vietnam People's Public Security Forces, issued on 12 February 1985]

[Text] On 12 February 1985, the Secretariat of the CPV Central Committee issued a directive on commemorating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam People's Public Security Forces. The complete text follows.

The 40th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam People's Public Security Forces, a key force of our people's dictatorship of the proletariat under the leadership of the party, is on 19 August 1985. These 40 years of the People's Public Security Forces are part of the heroic revolutionary history of the entire party, the entire military and all the people. Organizing the celebrations well is of great importance for mobilizing the entire party and all the people to implement successfully the resolution of the 5th National Party Congress, smash resolutely the enemy's many-faceted war of destruction, build pure and strong people's public security forces, promote the mass movement to protect the security of the fatherland, maintain national security and public order and contribute to completing the two strategic tasks of our country's revolution in the present stage, which are to build socialism and protect our socialist fatherland, with the immediate task being to hit the fundamental interests of the party and state.

The secretariat of the CPV Central Committee has decided to organize a solemn ceremony to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam People's Public Security Forces. The purpose of this is:

1. To enable the entire party, all the people and the entire military to display their revolutionary heroism, tradition of patriotism, love for socialism, solidarity and confidence in the leadership of the party, elevate their spirit of revolutionary vigilance, attack the enemy continuously, build a secure line of defense, defeat the enemy's plots of aggression and smash his many-faceted war of destruction against our country.

perceive clearly their responsibilities in building pure and strong people's public security forces, promote production, carry on economizing, protect socialist property and oppose negative aspects in economic and social life.

2. To praise the glorious achievements such as the traditions and wonderful nature of the Vietnam People's Public Security Forces during 40 years of development and growth and mobilize the people's public security cadres and warriors to maintain public order and security in every situation.

3. To promote the mass movement to maintain the security of the fatherland so that the movement expands, has greater quality and is more effective, particularly in the cities, along the border and coastal areas and in the key agencies, enterprises and areas; to promote the movement to study, become deeply imbued with and practice the six teachings of our beloved President Ho on the people's public security forces; and to build people's public security forces that are pure and strong politically, ideologically and organizationally.

11943

REF: 4209/282

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CONSTRUCTING CULTURAL LINE OF DEFENSE IN NORTHERN FRONT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by Dang Kim: "Build a Cultural Line of Defense Along the Northern Border"]

[Text] In the face of the plots of the Beijing reactionaries to expand their many-faceted war of destruction against Vietnam, along with building military and people's security defense lines, the cultural sector has guided the construction of a cultural line of defense in the provinces along the Vietnamese-Chinese border.

There are six provinces that share a 1,495 kilometer border with China. There are 165 border villages in 32 districts; 62 key villages have passes leading into China, and 56 markets are located near the border. More than 4 million people live in the provinces bordering China, and there are 29 ethnic minority groups, including the Tay, Nung, Mong, Dao, Thai, Day, Kho Mu, Pa Di and Lolo tribes. Besides the natural factors such as the mountains and rivers, the people who live along the border share cultural and social relationships such as a similar literature, similar customs, a similar way of life and physical similarities. The enemy is making use of this to smash us, destroy our national solidarity, destroy military-civilian solidarity and divide the masses from the party in order to weaken the tribesmen's tradition of resisting border invasions.

Define Factors and Objectives

In analyzing the significance and targets in building a cultural defense line along the border, a leading cadre in one border province said simply yet profoundly that this is a "people's" defense line, a "united" defense line. The cultural line of defense along the border consists of the how people love Vietnam and socialism and why would die for Vietnam. The main reason for building a cultural line of defense along the border is to continually improve the cultural lives of the masses--primarily the tribesmen, the people who live near the border and the soldiers who are defending the fatherland. We must use cultural

information and propaganda activities to bring the lines and policies of the party and state to the masses and enable the masses to understand, believe in and voluntarily implement these lines and policies. At the same time, based on a spirit of patriotism and love for socialism, we must increase vigilance and be ready to smash the terrible plots and counterpropaganda arguments of the enemy.

In the border region, the cultural standards of the tribesmen are not even and, in general, they are still low. Superstitions and backward customs still persist. The localities feel that mobilizing [people] to implement the new way of life is the key task. Besides the general elements of building the new and opposing the old, here, emphasis has been placed on the need to promote a sanitary life, have military-civilian solidarity, be frugal in holding weddings and funerals and counter the psychological war of the enemy.

Practical Activities

To build a cultural defense line in the border provinces, mobile information units, information units, primary level arts and letters units, mobile theaters and wired-radio stations have been used as the main elements. The cities, district seats, highlands markets and border defense bases have been used as the key points and have been turned into strong points concerning organization and cultural, information and propaganda activities in order to move from there to other bases in the provinces and districts. The villages situated on the border and the state farms and state forests located 1 to 3 km from the border have promoted building cultural activity, information and propaganda forces.

The six provinces that border China have mobile information units. Almost all the border villages have primary level information units that operate with the militia units or that are stationed at the border defense bases. Many of the units have done a good job.

In Yunnan, the 41 border villages and 18 border defense bases all have information and propaganda units. After training and drilling the units, the cultural-information services provided each unit with amplifiers, loudspeakers, transistor radios, papers, red cloth and uniforms so that the units could carry on activities. Training provisions for the activity periods have been provided. The Red Yee Village information and propaganda unit in Red Yee District has scored many achievements. The members of the unit always coordinate things closely with the border defense bases and the village militia unit in order to carry on propaganda activities among the people on how to deal with the enemy's activities and on the plans for pursuing and capturing spies when they cross the border.

Yunnan also has provinces that depend on information and propaganda units. At 27 border villages, besides being given equipment to carry on activities, many of the units have been provided with food items or cash for going and travel to the remote highland villages. To

border defense bases have been equipped with propaganda materials so that they can carry on propaganda activities. Other activities such as carrying on arts and letters activities, showing movies and publishing books have been carried on at the bases better than before. Many highlands markets have become centers for cultural, information and propaganda activities.

Since the middle of 1983, Ha Tuyen Province has made many changes in building a cultural defense line. Seven mobile information units have been solidified. Using many forms, the units have brought the pronouncements and policies of the party to the 32 villages and 16 border defense bases on a more regular basis. Many more villages are now able to see movies more regularly, and they have more pictures, books, journals and newspapers.

Lang Son Province has published BAN TIN BIEN GIOI to bring people the news, explain our positions and policies and expose the enemy's plots. This news letter has had a good effect and has been warmly welcomed by the people at the bases. The province has organized a "Chi Lang victory" festival and inculcated a spirit of patriotism, a spirit of defending the country and feelings of pride in the tribesmen's resistance to foreign aggression in Lang Son and throughout the country.

Quang Ninh Province has organized propaganda activities and raised the level of cultural enjoyment for the people at the state farms, state forests and work sites near the border. Many cultural, information and propaganda units in the gulf area or on the islands have been equipped with sampans and motor boats. The province has printed many propaganda documents in both Vietnamese and Chinese and sent them to the bases where there are many tribesmen. The border districts have built theaters, open-air movie theaters, libraries and book stores in order to serve the people better.

Although Lai Chau Province has many difficulties concerning terrain and communications, the provincial leadership committee has given much attention to building a cultural defense line. A mobile provincial information unit and eight mobile district information units regularly operate in the highlands villages and serve the soldiers stationed along the border. The Ban Son Village cultural-information center, which has gained much practical experience and been very effective, is being expanded by the province. The music units, book stores and photo shops in the border highlands areas have been equipped with films, books and pictures suited to the level of understanding and artistic preferences of the tribesmen.

Many sectors and agencies such as the Department of Information and Propaganda, the Department of Mass Culture, the General Publishing Corporation, the Cinema Department and the Art Department have made plans to help the border provinces build a more effective cultural defense line.

With the close feelings that exist between the front line and the rear area, many provinces and cities in the country have shown their deep feelings for the border and sent materials and equipment to make a practical contribution to building a cultural defense line. Although little has been sent and things are not sent regularly, this has strengthened the faith of the people and soldiers on the border and strengthened their resolve to struggle to defend the fatherland.

In general, in recent years the construction of a cultural defense line along the border has witnessed the formation of many good cultural, information and propaganda models in the border provinces. If the new factors are studied, applied and turned into models using many different forms, the construction of a cultural defense line will prove fruitful and bring many wonderful results.

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CSH: 4/19/282

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES IMPORTANCE OF VIETNAMESE-CZECH RELATIONS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Feb 85 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "The Friendly and Cooperative Relations Between Vietnam and Czechoslovakia Are Developing Well"]

[Text] Five years ago on 14 February 1980, Vietnam and Czechoslovakia signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation. This document was an important milestone in the relationship between the two countries, a friendly relationship forged and solidified by President Ho Chi Minh and President Clemen Gotvan. The new developments in combat solidarity and cooperation between Vietnam and fraternal Czechoslovakia that were made possible by this treaty of friendship and cooperation have manifested and continue to manifest an aliveness in implementing the provisions agreed on by the two countries. During the past 5 years since the treaty was signed, we have witnessed a rapid development, in terms of both breadth and depth, in the relationship between Vietnam and Czechoslovakia. As the joint communique issued in the spring of 1980 stated, this treaty "opens a new stage in strengthening the unshakable friendship and great cooperation between the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and between the people of the two countries."

Just as in resisting America for national salvation, in building and defending our socialist fatherland today, our people have the firm support and sincere help of the party, government and people of fraternal Czechoslovakia. The help and support given by Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries to our people based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism is one of the factors responsible for the success of our revolution. In the past decade, relations between Vietnam and Czechoslovakia have become even closer and better. The official visit to Czechoslovakia in 1975 by a party and state delegation led by Le Duan, the official visit to Vietnam at the beginning of 1980 by a party and state delegation led by Gustav Husak and the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation in Hanoi on that occasion were major events that marked the beginning of a new age in friendly and cooperative relations between the two fraternal countries.

The implementation of this treaty and subsequent agreements between the two countries has brought and continues to bring wonderful results in the political, economic, scientific and technical and cultural spheres and affirms the great potential for further expanding and improving Vietnamese-Czech relations in all respects. Czechoslovakia has ardently supported our people in industrializing the country and expanding the energy base and the communications system. In addition to the projects that Czechoslovakia helped us build in the past, it is now helping us build new projects. Some of these projects, including the Quang Nam-Danang thermoelectric plant, are of great importance to our national economy. Czechoslovakia has provided equipment, technical assistance and raw materials for a number of production chains in the machine, chemicals and pottery industries. The cooperation in science, technology and geology and in processing artisan industry and handicrafts goods, growing and processing a number of types of industrial crops, training scientific cadres and skilled workers and coordinating labor is generating exciting results. With an understanding of the difficulties that our country faces, during the past 5 years, Czechoslovakia has loaned us money to settle accounts and carry on construction and exchanged management experiences with us to improve the fruits of cooperation. In the coming 5-year plan, the two countries will coordinate the socioeconomic development plans even more closely and expand cooperation and commodity exchanges. Also, Czechoslovakia will continue to provide us with scientific and technical aid and help train our cadres and technical workers.

Implementing the Vietnamese-Czech treaty of friendship and cooperation has strengthened the solidarity between the two parties, states and peoples on the important international problems. Our two countries have forged closer combat solidarity, supported each other, strengthened solidarity with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries in socialist cooperation and opposed the imperialist policy and international reactionaries in order to protect the fruits of socialism, strengthen socialist cooperation and preserve peace and security in this region and throughout the world. The fact that Czechoslovakia resolutely supports the work of building and defending the fatherlands of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, supports the solidarity of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries and is understanding and supportive of the innovations of the three independent countries with the aim of building a peaceful, stable and prosperous Southeast Asia manifests the international socialist viewpoint of the Czech party and state.

On the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Vietnamese-Czech treaty of friendship and cooperation, we want to thank the party, government and people of Czechoslovakia for the valuable and effective help given to our people. We wish the people of (republic) Czechoslovakia under the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia headed by Gustav Husak success in attaining new achievements in 1965, the 20th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

We vow to do everything possible based on the spirit and text of the treaty. We will continue to solidify and expand friendship and all-round cooperation with fraternal Czechoslovakia for the benefit of both countries, socialist cooperation and world peace.

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CSO: 4209/280

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

THACH SEES PEACE ROLE FOR AUSTRALIA

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 22 Jan 85 p 9

[Article by Bruce Dover]

[Text] Bruce Dover visited Vietnam to look at the country 10 years after the 10,000-day war. Today, he concludes his special series by talking to Vietnam's wily Foreign Minister, Nguyen Co Thach, on the future for Vietnam and its region.

THE Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea remains the single biggest obstacle to peace and stability in South-East Asia.

Six years after Vietnam invaded its western neighbour expelling the genocidal Pol Pot regime but installing its own Heng Samrin government in the process, it is still firmly entrenched in the country.

Concerted efforts by the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Australia, as well as economic sanctions imposed by the West, have failed to achieve the desired withdrawal of Vietnamese forces.

In a frank and forthright interview in Hanoi, Vietnam's wily Foreign Minister, Mr Nguyen Co Thach, discussed the prospects of new initiatives and the role Australia could play in achieving a settlement of this long-standing problem.

Powerful

Mr Thach is not only Foreign Minister but also an alternate member of the politburo, making him one of the powerful figures in the country.

An edited version of the interview follows.

What is Vietnam's current perception of Australia?

We are there are two Australias, one which took part in the Vietnam War and another which was against the Vietnam War. The new Labor Government, however, took part in the anti-war movement that contributed to ending Australian participation in Vietnam.

We see the present Labor Government as a good contributor to peace in this area of the world. This is a good thing and it reflects the aspirations of the Australian people, so we would like to have a long-term policy of co-operation with Australia.

The obstacle in the way of resumption of Australian aid to Vietnam is the Kampuchean problem. ASEAN is now pushing for national reconciliation involving dialogue between the Heng Samrin government, Vietnam and the resistance forces. Is there any possibility that such a meeting could take place?

You see the Heng Samrin government has a policy for talks with either Prince Norodom Sihanouk or Son Sann or anyone else as long as they get out of the ranks of Pol Pot, because nobody can destroy Pol Pot.

The elementary right of the Kampuchean people is to survive and to survive without Pol Pot. So the government of Heng Samrin could talk to anyone who gets out of the Pol Pot ranks.

We see this policy of the Heng Samrin government as a very good one.

The Thai Government says it has assurances from China that it has no ulterior motives in Kampuchea and that it would like to resume normal relations with Vietnam. Is rapprochement possible?

We have proposed negotiations for talks with China but they put preconditions for the talks such as a Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea. While world opinion is that a Vietnamese withdrawal would not lead to the return of Pol Pot, we say the Chinese would have us withdraw from Kampuchea so that they could bring back the Pol Pot regime.

So for the time being we cannot see any light or improvement in relations between China and Vietnam. But no one can say what might be next in Chinese foreign policy because they change their allies and enemies as one changes not their shirt but their underwear.

Given your statements, is a political settlement possible or does Vietnam believe a military solution is the only way?

Possibilities

We are not for a military solution. But then there could be a settlement or there could be no settlement - there are two possibilities.

One is for some agreement for the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces linked to the elimination of the Pol Pot forces. This would be the key element (elimination of Pol Pot) but, there is a difficulty here because some people insist on the legitimacy of Pol Pot.

The second possibility is for no agreement, which means that in five to 10 years we withdraw the majority of our forces and allow the Heng Samrin govern-

ment to stay on because they are then able to stand on their own feet. And then there will be no problem in Kampuchea.

Given that the economic sanctions imposed against Vietnam are hurting the country very badly, are you simply prepared to wait it out?

This is not the first time there has been an embargo against my country during the past 40 years. We can stand it, we can survive the sanctions and the bombings - now it is just the sanctions. So, in fact, we are more comfortable than before.

However, it is said the economic sanctions against Vietnam have pushed the country further into the arms of the Soviet Union. Is this correct and has it limited your room to manoeuvre in terms of foreign policy and the economy?

You see, during these past 40 years, the Soviet Union has given us aid but never have the Western countries given aid except for a brief time from 1976 to 1979. Now only Sweden, Finland and France continue aid.

If, as you say, we are forced closer to the Soviet Union, it is not our fault but the responsibility of the other side. Our door has always been open.

We are a free, independent country. We receive aid from anyone. But it is the others who have shut the door, not us.

However, we hold our heads high. We do not bow them. We are not begging for aid from Australia or anyone else.

Is there a role for Australia in bringing about a settlement?

We think Australia is the best and most appropriate country to play a role here. Unlike Japan, Pakistan or Bangladesh, Australia has good relations with all sides and, unlike the European nations, it has direct interests in the area. So we always welcome a contribution by Australia.

What then would you like Australia to do?

I think Australia could discuss the matter with ASEAN, Indochina and China to find the common ground and help eradicate the differences between the groups.

This is a very complicated job, a very important role and one which only Australia can play.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

NHAN DAN MARKS PORTUGUESE CP ANNIVERSARY

OW111153 Hanoi VNA in English 11 Mar 85

[Text] NHAN DAN today praises the glorious role of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] in the Portuguese working people's long and dauntless struggle against the adventurous acts of the rightist forces and neo-fascism.

In an article marking the PCP's 64th anniversary this month the organ of the Communist Party of Vietnam says: "Since its foundation, in its long and difficult revolutionary struggle, the party has always been a staunch combatant and the genuine representative of the Portuguese working class and people. In half a century of its under period, the party was tempered in the fight and led the Portuguese working class and people in a fierce struggle to overthrow the fascist regime, restore democracy and take the revolution step by step forward."

The paper continues: "The party's untiring fight and the exemplariness of the Portuguese Communists have set off a movement for democracy leading to the April 25, 1974 uprising which overthrew the fascist regime that has lasted more than half a century and restored democracy in Portugal.

Today, the paper goes on, the Communist Party of Portugal is upholding the banner of solidarity rallying all national and democratic forces in a resolute struggle to defend the working people's interests and the gains of the April revolution.

The paper expressed the Vietnamese people's joy at the constant development of the friendship and militant solidarity between the working class and peoples of Vietnam and Portugal. It recalls the Portuguese Communists and people's wholehearted support to the Vietnamese people in their anti-United States resistance war for national salvation.

The paper says that the Chinese ruling circles aggressive war against Vietnam has sparked off a nationwide movement for solidarity with and support to Vietnam in Portugal.

The Vietnamese people are deeply impressed by the Communist Party of Portugal's statement that "to strengthen solidarity with Vietnam has once again become the slogan of all progressive forces in the world," NHAN DAN concludes.

CSO: 4200/633

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

ANNIVERSARY OF GDR ARMY--Colonel Helmut Weithe, military attache of the GDR Embassy in Vietnam, gave a film show here this afternoon to mark the 29th anniversary of the GDR People's National Army. Among the guests were senior Lieutenant General Tran Van Quango, vice defense minister; Vo Van Wung, assistant to the foreign minister, and other high-ranking officers of the Vietnam People's Army. Ambassadors, Charges d'affaires a.i. and military attaches of various countries were present. On this occasion, a meeting was held by the VPA's logistic Institute on February 28. Colonel Helmut Weithe, military attache of the GDR Embassy to Vietnam attended. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1 Mar 85] BK021353

PRAVDA ON JAKARTA SEMINAR--The Soviet paper PRAVDA in a commentary on February 28 described the Vietnam-Indonesia seminar held recently in Jakarta as added proof that Vietnam's and other Indo-Chinese countries positive stand "has won increasing sympathy of public opinion in Southeast Asia." The paper recalled that the participants in the seminar had focused their attention on seeking a way to durable peace and good neighborliness in the region. "Vietnam and Indonesia share the view that the main threat to peace and stability in the region comes from outside expansionist and hegemonist forces," the paper stressed. "The main road leading to an atmosphere of peace, mutual trust and cooperation among Southeast Asian countries is a constructive dialogue in the spirit of mutual trust and good neighborliness, not confrontation and mutual distrusts as fomented by the reactionary forces," PRAVDA concluded. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1 Mar 85] BK021355

ISRAELI 'CRIMES'--Hanoi--Ambassador Le Kim Chung, acting head of the Vietnamese mission to the United Nations, has energetically condemned the new heinous crimes committed by the Israeli aggressors against the people in southern Lebanon. Speaking at a session of the United Nations Security Council on March 12, Le Kim Chung demanded that Israeli troops stop at once their massacres and persecution of the people in Lebanon, respect the resolutions of the Security Council adopted in August last year as well as the principles of international law, especially the 1949 Geneva Convention. He demanded the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese territory and the resumption of the talks with the Lebanese government in order to ensure effective take-over by the Lebanese government of the areas vacated by Israeli troops. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 14 Mar 85] OW130827

MEDICAL AID FOR PROVINCES--The Soviet government has sent medical equipment to Vietnam to help restore health establishments destroyed by the Chinese aggressors in the six northern border provinces. This assistance includes 120 tons of complete equipment for a 200-bed polyclinic in Lang Son Province and a 300-bed polyclinic in Cao Bang Province. The rest is sufficient for refurnishing 150 village health stations. The Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR has also decided to help Vietnam equip the 150-bed pediatric ward of the Ha Tuyen Province polyclinic. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 13 Mar 85] OW130827

CSO: 4200/633

PARTY ACTIVITIES GOVERNMENT

YOUNG PEOPLE PARTICIPATE IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

BK011710 Hanoi VNA in English 1 Mar 85

[Text] Young people in Vietnam's northern border province of Lang Son are actively working side by side with the armed forces and people in a well-knit battle array of the local people's war.

Young men and women in villages bordering China take turns in holding their combat positions, ready to repulse all Chinese land-grabbing attacks and armed provocations.

Young workers at the Thai Binh state farm in Dinh Lap District have formed two companies to take up positions at the frontline alongside the army. Their supply force also takes an active part in all logistic work and preparations of battlegrounds.

At the road and bridge company No 1, more than 300 youths have volunteers to work extra time to ensure supply routes to the front; in Loc Ninh District, young people formed a shock youth force to help carry supplies and build battlegrounds.

In Lang Son's rear districts, young people launched a campaign to urge each youth to grow one sao (360 square meters) of tobacco as contribution to the "border defense" fund.

These activities have helped youth organizations in Lang Son choose active elements for admission to the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and introduce advanced youth union members to the communist party.

In the central Vietnam province of Quang Nam-Da Nang, young people have undertaken 720 youth projects, 190 of which were named "Dien Bien Phu victory" and 210 others were dedicated to the Vietnam trade unions anniversary.

Young people throughout the province also are joining in a movement called "the green march" and have planted 500,000 assorted trees. Young students at many local schools and colleges are actively participating in another movement aimed at regreening their localities.

CSO: 4200/633

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

GUIDELINES FOR IMPROVING PARTY CONTROL DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Feb 85 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Increase the Quality, Effectiveness of Party Control"]

[Text] Recently, the Control Commission of the CPV Central Committee held an all-sector conference in Ho Chi Minh City to summarize the work done in 1984 and to discuss guidelines and tasks for 1985.

Last year, the control sector made a great effort to develop the various aspects of control work and concentrated on the key localities and sectors. Active and effective efforts were made to control party members who had committed infractions, and attention was given to controlling the party members who serve as cadres in management committee echelons. Many localities have tied this work to staff work. They have had the committee echelons strengthen control, implemented the resolutions and directives of the party, directly supported the political tasks and unexpected tasks at the localities and, through this, stopped violations of party discipline. The quality of the control work has clearly improved. In particular, attention has been given to controlling violations of the policies, laws and principles of organization and party life. Discipline has been enforced strictly, and deviant party members have been expelled from the party. Handling letters of complaint against party members has been guided closely, and it has been carried on tensely and uniformly and in conjunction with helping committee echelons check the cadres. Last year, disciplinary enforcement at the lower-echelon party organizations was promoted more. The number of districts and wards controlled increased 80 percent. Constant attention has been given to controlling the party's financial affairs and handling letters of complaint.

To date, the provinces and cities and many of the wards and districts have developed control programs, and almost 5,000 party installations have implemented a controlled leadership system. These localities have begun to make good changes in carrying out the political tasks and building strong party installations.

In 1985, the control sector will promote all aspects of this work even more, improve the quality and effectiveness of controlling party members who have violated party discipline, help the committee echelons promptly prosecute deviant cadres and party members, contribute to making preparations for an all-echelon party organization congress, help the committee echelons expand the implementation of controlled leadership procedures and mobilize the party organizations, particularly the bases and party members, to carry out the party control tasks well, manifest the positive aspects, eliminate the negative aspects and build a pure and strong party.

11943

CSO: 4209/282

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

POSSIBLE CURRENCY DEVALUATION--Vietnam plans to devalue its currency this year but has not yet fixed the new rate of the dong, a senior official here said. The dong is officially set at about 12 to the U.S. dollar but is traded unofficially at a value as much as 30 times lower. Diplomats have speculated that it could be devalued to somewhere around 100 to the dollar. "No decision has been taken on the rate. We are in the process of discussing it," Vice Premier Tran Phuong told a group of foreign correspondents here early this week. "The decision will be taken this year," he said. [Text] [Hanoi AFP in English 14 Mar 85] GK140844

CSO: 4200/633

AGRICULTURE

PRICES CITED AS REASON FARMERS REFUSE TO DELIVER FERTILIZER

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Feb 85 p 2

[Article by The Nghia: "On the Matter of Fertilizer and Rice Yields in Thanh Hoa: the Price of 1 Quintal of Stable Manure Is Equal to That of Two Duck Eggs"]

[Text] At the beginning of this fifth-month and spring season, things are more favorable in Thanh Hoa than they were last year. Since Tet, the weather has been warm (14-16 degrees centigrade). During the daytime, the rains are light, growing harder at night. The ground can retain the water. Few of the seedlings have been killed, and there is no shortage of seedlings. The farmers in the province are striving to make use of each day and so the transplanting of this year's fifth-month and spring rice should be completed early. But there is one thing that should be discussed and that is the matter of organic fertilizer for applying the main fertilizer.

I visited 15 villages in Dong Son, Trieu Son, Loang Hoa and Vinh Loc districts. All the fields had been harrowed in preparation for transplanting the seedlings. Some of the parcelled fields had been transplanted or were being harrowed. But what was unclear was the matter of fertilizer. In many fields, the farmers had piled up quantities of fertilizer. Piles of fertilizer were scattered here and there. Many of the plowed fields were still submerged in water. Nevertheless, many families were trying to do the harrowing in order to transplant the seedlings. It was only after I asked that I learned that these families did not have any fertilizer of their own to apply. And the fertilizer of the cooperatives had not arrived. Actually, I met many more farmers than cooperative directors. At Vinh Long village in Vinh Loc District, the farmers said that during the past 3 years, the farmers had produced organic fertilizer for the fields by raising the pigs, cattle and buffaloes of the cooperative. But those families that did not raise bovines or pigs did not have fertilizer. When the transplanting season arrived, the only thing they could do was to wait for the cooperative to sell them state nitrate fertilizer. The stable manure was not supplied in time. Those families that had produced fertilizer applied it first of all to their private plots. The fertilizer left over was used for their vegetables. Only

the little left over after that was turned over to the cooperative. And they turned it over at times convenient to them; only when they were not busy did they find time to deliver the fertilizer. What was the reason for this?

When I asked, the farmers answered frankly that selling fertilizer to the cooperative was like giving it away. For stable manure, they received 3 dong per quintal; for night soil, they received 10 dong per quintal. Thus, they were obviously not eager to sell fertilizer. A ton of stable manure earned only 30 dong while a ton of night soil fetched only 100 dong. We used to have the saying, "cheap as duckweed." But for the past 20-30 years, as we have become involved in the intensive cultivation of rice, a load of duckweed has become as expensive as a ton of stable manure. In Hoang Phu, Hoang Quy and Hoang Khang in Hoang Hoa District, the farmers said that having pigs and cattle is not all that is needed to produce stable manure. You must also have straw, hay, grass, duckweed and plants. These things are expensive and not easy to obtain. But in selling fertilizer to the cooperatives, sometimes [the farmers] are paid in cash; at other times they are paid with paddy. But regardless of whether they are paid in cash or paddy, the amount received for a quintal of stable manure is equivalent to the cost of just two duck eggs. Thus, they prefer to save the manure for their friends and relatives rather than sell it. The farmers in Dong Son District and in the villages on the outskirts of Thanh Hoa City said that after the rice has been planted, they must apply night soil soaked in urine and night soil composted with ashes. Each year an excellent family can process only a few quintals. No one is going to go to all this trouble to sell it to the cooperative. Things at Tan Linh in Trieu Son District, where I stopped for a rather long time, were similar to those in the above districts. It became clearer why people working plots located next to each other and planting the same type of rice had paddy yields that differed by as much as 2.5 quintals per hectare. Even though there are still problems with the intensive cultivation techniques of the families, which includes plowing, transplanting and looking after the rice correctly, it must be admitted that because not enough fertilizer is provided, because it is not provided in a timely manner and because people rely only on the state's nitrate fertilizer to apply additional fertilizer to the crops, the families with little fertilizer have poor and uneven yields. This is one of the principal reasons.

The problem is that to ensure uniformity for the rice and ensure that the laborers who accept contracts do not suffer losses, the cooperatives should quickly readjust the prices of organic fertilizer applied to rice and subsidiary food crops since state nitrate fertilizer cannot satisfy production requirements. Even though there is enough nitrate fertilizer, organic fertilizer is one of the essential factors in improving the soil and cultivating rice intensively. The Xuan Thanh Cooperative in Tho Xuan and the Hoang Quy Cooperative in Hoang Hoa raise only a few head of livestock (bovines and pigs), and they are located in the

middle of the lowlands area of the district. But both still apply more than 10 tons of stable manure to each hectare of rice. Each year, the farmers at these cooperatives process fertilizer using many methods. They use duckweed, pond mud, straw, compost, ashes, decomposed grass, "beo tai" and compost mixed with stable manure. Places that grow various types of crops obtain firewood and make fertilizer or produce fertilizer elsewhere and transport it to the fields. Even though the rice contracting system has been in use for more than 3 years, these cooperatives still set norms for each laborer for processing fertilizer and turning it over to the cooperative. The fertilizer is paid for in various ways. The cooperatives pay using stud animals, crop seed, grain or cash, with the payments quite satisfactory. This has stimulated the farmers to process fertilizer to increase uniformity for the rice in the fields.

11943

CSO: 4209/280

AGRICULTURE

MEKONG DELTA INCREASES FOOD PRODUCTION

OW140805 Hanoi VNA in English 14 Mar 85

[Article: "10th Anniversary of Liberation of South Vietnam: Food Production in Mekong River Delta"]

[Text] The Mekong River Delta in southern Vietnam with a land area of nearly 4 million hectares is the biggest rice producer of the country. But the soil is quite heterogenous; the fertile area in the Mekong Basin can support two or even three rice crops a year.

The coastal area chiefly consists of single-cropping land, and the submerged area can be grown only to "floating rice" in the rainy season. In some parts such as in the plain of reeds, no crop can be grown due to heavy acidity.

Since the liberation of South Vietnam in 1975, especially in the past five years, the government has invested heavily on developing the agricultural potentials of the region in the form of material inputs, water conservancy projects, plant protection stations. Great attention has also been paid to the selection of high-yield and short-cycle rice varieties resistant to insects and pest, the training of technical cadres and the use of intensive farming methods.

For the first time, rice was planted in the winter-spring cropping season in the Mekong Delta, with productivity rising quickly from 3.2 tons per hectare in 1980-81 to 3.6 tons in 1981-82, four tons in 1982-83 and 4.4 tons in 1984. Rice output rose from 4.6 million tons to five million in 1981, six million in 1983 and seven million last year. In 1985 the Mekong River Delta is expected to produce 9.5 million tons of food and deliver to the state from 3.5 to 4 million tons of food in paddy equivalent.

CSO: 4200/633

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

CANALS IN DELTA PROVINCES--The irrigation service of the Mekong River delta provinces has built, enlarged or dredged 44 irrigation canals with a total length of 811 km to water 1,200,000 hectares of double-cropping rice fields. Some of these canals such as the Hong Ngu, Duong van Duong, Nguyen van Tiep and Tam Vu canals are both irrigation canals and important waterways. The Hong Ngu canal stretching 45 km connects Dong Thap to Long An provinces and brings water from the Tien River--one of the two main tributaries of the Mekong--to 120,000 hectares of cultivated land in Dong Thap. It has also enabled Long An to grow one more rice crop in the winter-spring cropping season. The newly-dredged Nguyen van Tiep canal, 42 km in length, is an irrigation and drainage system for a vast area of Tien Giang province. The Duong van Duong canal in Long An, 55 km long, supplies water for an acreage of 32 square kilometers. It also serves as an important waterway. Tam Vu canal, 16 km long, has drained a vast water-logged area for the building of a new economic zone in Dong Thap province. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 13 Mar 85] OW131751

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